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BUSINESS ROAD IS FOUND THICK WITH PITFALLS

Inquiry Into Causes of Failures Discloses Many Loose Ends of Law

EASY TO GO BANKRUPT, TOO EASY TO GET OUT

Ignorance, Inefficiency and Wasteful Practices Lead to Yearly Losses of $500,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—A bankruptcy investigation which penetrates far beyond the immediate effect of business failures and seeks to plumb the maze of contributing circumstances which lead many retailers eventually to insolvency is being conducted by Federal Judge William V. Clark in the United States District Court here. Co-operating with Judge Clark in the proceedings are representatives of the United States Department of Commerce and of the Institute of Human Relations of Yale University.

Judge Clark's inquiry was said in informed circles to be the first in this country which has sought to tackle the bankruptcy from its inception and to construct an accurate picture of actual conditions which result in business casualties.

Prof. William O. Douglas, director of the Institute of Human Relations, is chairman of the co-operating group, which includes Prof. R. P. Angier, Prof. Wesley A. Sturgis, Prof. Walton H. Hamilton, Prof. Donald Slesinger, Prof. E. S. Furniss and Dean Charles E. Clark, all of Yale; Dr. W. C. Plummer and his assistant, George W. Robbins, both of the Wharton School of Finance, representing the United States Department of Commerce. Paul O. Ritter, S. R. Gamer, Ira V. Hiscock and John H. Weir, all of Yale, constitute the field staff.

Bankruptcy generally has been a live topic in legal and commercial circles since, nearly a year ago, sensational disclosures of shortage in the funds of a well-known receiver and trustee were made by Federal judges in the United States District Court for the southern district of New York. These disclosures were followed by a long investigation conducted by Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, which unraveled additional evidence of corruption and inefficiency of administration in bankruptcy practices. Coincident press reports charged laxity on the part of creditors as a contributory cause in the situation.

Almost immediately a comprehensive inquiry into bankruptcy practices generally was initiated by the American Bar Association, and the Bar Association of the City of New York, the New York County Law-

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Schurman Lauded by German Press as Friendly Envoy

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Seldom has the German press of all parties been so unanimous as in the appreciative praise and regret expressed over the resignation and coming departure of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the American Ambassador.

The Kreuz Zeitung, extreme Right, says: "All regret the leaving of this unusually beloved Ambassador, who since entering office in June, 1925, has gained the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact either personally or officially."

The Berliner Tageblatt, in a lengthy appreciation, calls attention, as do several other leading papers, to Dr. Schurman's personal friendship with Dr. Gustav Stresemann and says the resignation of this popular Ambassador is generally regretted.

Germania writes: "The Ambassador won in his Berlin activities an unusual measure of sympathy and appreciation, and it may be said that the cordiality of German-American relations today is chiefly his work."

The conservative Lokalanzeiger says: "Whoever had opportunity of coming in personal touch with Dr. Schurman was always impressed by his charm of personality and great intellectual culture."

Leading industrial papers like the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and the Boersen-Courier have unstinted praise for his great tact, his learning and his sincere love for Germany.

The liberal Vossische Zeitung and the Morgen Post allude in warm words to Dr. Schurman's admiration of his Alma Mater, Heidelberg, and his generous gift and declare Germany's gratitude will ever remain.

The Frankfurter Zeitung writes: "He understood how to reinstate former cultural bonds between America and Germany and to strengthen them."

The entire press stresses that while representing his own country's interests in the best possible manner, he was always just toward Germany.

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Portuguese Mutiny Quelled on High Seas

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Lisbon, Portugal

THE Colonial Office reported Dec. 28 that a serious mutiny among convicts on a Portuguese prison ship bound for the African penitentiary at Loanda, Angola, has been quelled only after hand-to-hand fighting.

Russia to Stop Propaganda in British Empire

Agreement With Britain to Be Extended to Dominions and India

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The text of the notes exchanged on Dec. 20 between Gregory Sokolnikoff, the newly appointed Soviet Russian Ambassador to London, and Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, regarding propaganda, has been made public here.

Mr. Sokolnikoff in his statement refers to Clause 7 of the protocol signed Oct. 3 last by the Soviet Ambassador in Paris on behalf of the Soviet Government and by Mr. Henderson on behalf of the British Government, in which both governments engaged themselves to conform to the pledge regarding propaganda contained in Article 16 of the General Treaty, signed on Aug. 8, 1924, between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Great Britain.

He repeats the terms of that article which were as follows: "The contracting parties solemnly affirm their desire and intention to live in peace and amity with each other, scrupulously to respect the undoubted right of a state to order its own life within its own jurisdiction and in its own way, to refrain and restrain all persons and organizations under their direct or indirect control, including organizations in receipt of financial assistance from them from any act, overt or covert, liable in any way whatsoever to endanger the tranquillity or prosperity of any part of the territory of the British Empire or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or intended to embitter the relations of the British Empire or the Union with their neighbors or any other countries."

Mr. Sokolnikov added that the undertaking had as "full force and effect as between themselves and His Majesty's Government of Great Britain and the Government of India. I am instructed to add that the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will be happy to receive in accordance with Clause 7 of the protocol of Oct. 3 a corresponding declaration from His Majesty's Government of Great Britain and the Government of India."

Mr. Henderson, acknowledging the receipt of the note, said that the British Ambassador to Moscow had been instructed to inform the Soviet Government that the Governments of Great Britain and India also regarded the undertaking of August, 1924, as having full force and effect.

In a verbal note communicated to the British Foreign Secretary, the Soviet Ambassador says that his Government, in giving the undertaking, considered that it extended also to the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland. Consequently, as soon as the Government of any dominion shall have regulated their relations with the Soviet Government in such manner as circumstances in any particular case may require, the Soviet Government will be ready to repeat, on the basis of reciprocity, the undertaking above referred to, in separate exchange notes with such dominions.

Mr. Henderson states in reply that the attitude of the Soviet Government is being communicated to the various dominions.

ARGENTINA BUYS VERY BEST CARS ON THE MARKET

Big, Fast Models Full of Color Sell Fast—American Lines Most Popular

BY UNITED PRESS

BUENOS AIRES—American automobiles are by far the most popular in Argentina; the Argentine motorist likes his car big and fast and above all, beautiful, and so he buys, as a rule, the more expensive makes of cars.

The first automobiles were imported in 1900, but it was not until 1922 that the movement became really appreciable. In that year 10,000 cars and trucks were bought, but in 1928, the number had increased to 72,000.

There are now estimated to be 310,000 cars, buses and trucks in this country, placing Argentina seventh in rank of the nations of the world in numbers of motor vehicles.

The most significant figure is this, however: of these motor vehicles, 98 per cent of the passenger cars and 95 per cent of the lorries are American products, and the tendency since 1920 has been toward an increase in the proportion of importations. In 1928, the imports established a record, totaling 71,732 units, of which more than 50,000 were passenger automobiles, and the preliminary figures for the current year indicate that this record will be broken in 1929.

The growth of truck sales has been an outstanding development of the past four years, and there is every indication that the condition will continue as more and more wheat farmers turn to the lorry as a means of getting their product to the ports.

Recently, in conjunction with the Pan-American Highway Congress at Rio de Janeiro, there has been much agitation for better roads. President Hippolito Irigoyen is known to favor a project which was presented some months ago in the Chamber of Deputies for the construction of a huge network of roads in all productive parts of the country, to be linked

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Eielson Rescue Planes Ready for Dash to Siberia

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (AP)—Preparations for the aerial hunt for Carl Ben Eielson and Earl Borland, American aviators lost somewhere in the vicinity of North Cape, Siberia, gained momentum on both sides of the Pacific Dec. 28.

Three planes shipped here from Seattle aboard the coast guard cutter Chelan, virtually were ready for test flights Dec. 28 as a preliminary to their flying to Nome or Teller and thence across Bering Strait to North Cape.

Burning of the Government radio station Dec. 25 at Nome explained the two days' silence of that station. Officials said there would be no interruption of communications, as auxiliary equipment, together with equipment saved from the blaze, would be adequate to meet demands.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (AP)—Commander Mejaniov of the Soviet military air force announced Dec. 27 that an additional Russian expedition of three airplanes would shortly be sent to join the search for Carl Ben Eielson and Earl Borland off the Siberian coast.

These planes will be equipped with special apparatus for work in the far north and the pilots will be provided with specially made fur-lined clothing to enable them to resist the severe Siberian frosts during which the temperature sometimes sinks to more than 100 degrees below zero. Each of the planes will carry a food supply sufficient for several months

Russia's Ban on Christmas Fails to Halt Fêtes and Church Services

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—According to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow, Leningrad presented a strange picture on Dec. 25 and 26, for despite anti-Christian demonstrations, all the churches were packed with devout Russians.

While small bands of Communist youths assembled at meetings at street corners, Russian priests blessed large congregations in the cathedrals and churches. Though officially factories were expected to work, actually workmen ceased at 11 a. m. so that they might take part in the discussions on anti-religious topics.

A Central News message says that thousands of Russian families celebrated Christmas with trees in defiance of the government ban. A hundred churches throughout the Soviet Union were on Wednesday changed into clubs, hospitals, warehouses and similar organizations, and the bells consigned to waste metal heaps.

The Moscow correspondent of the London Daily News says that the Bolsheviki imposed a £10 fine on any Russian caught in possession of a Christmas tree. By courtesy of the Foreign Office, however, he says, foreigners were allowed to have the otherwise forbidden tree, but found themselves at a loss for decorations and toys to hang on it. It continues, Christmas is suppressed by order of the proletarian dictatorship. There must be no Christmas presents; parents and children are generally recommended to exchange such tokens of esteem at the "red October" feast only.

There were no extra rations. These also are reserved for October.

Mostorg—Moscow's best general store—receives special congratulations for its atheist window display.

Another big state store is reprimanded for a window showing a pretty bourgeoise woman and two children out in the snow, a suggestion of seasonable weather being considered enough to evoke the idea of Christmas.

R-101 TO BE HALVED TO ADD NEW SECTION

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Air Ministry has decided to add about 500,000 cubic feet capacity to the airship R-101 by cutting it in half and adding a complete bay with an additional gas bag. This increase will lift about six tons and bring the length up to 800 feet.

Other modifications to be made due to lessons learned from the experimental flights include letting out the netting holding the gas bags about three inches, which will add about four tons to the lift.

If a reversible airscrew is found practicable a fifth engine will be used to add power to the forward drive, giving a top speed of 80 miles per hour.

Airmen Discover Unknown Land From Steamer Base in Antarctic

Norwegian Flag Is Raised on Territory Found Near South Pole

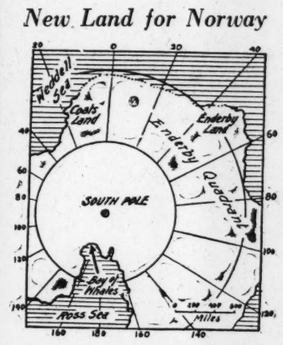
OSLO, Norw. (AP)—Capt. Riiser Larsen, who is participating in an Antarctic exploring expedition in the steamer Norwegia, reports to the newspaper, Tidens Tegn, Dec. 28, that he and his fellow airman, Lieut. Luetzow Holm, have discovered new land between Enderby Land and Coats Land.

The two airmen left the Norwegia in their plane and alighted on the open ice near the land. From there they went ashore and raised the Norwegian flag, taking possession of it in the name of their country according to international forms.

They then returned to the Norwegia, which was waiting 100 miles away.

Enderby Land is located at the eastern extremity of the so-called Enderby Quadrant of Antarctica, in about 50 east 65 south. Coats Land is located at the western edge of the Enderby Quadrant at about 20 west 75 south.

New Land for Norway



Territory Discovered Lies on the Enderby Quadrant Between Enderby Land and Coats Land, Seen at the Top Part of the Map. Hitherto Undetermined Coast Line Is Indicated by Dotted Line. The Exploration Work of Larsen and His Companion Will Be Seen to Be at the Opposite Side of the Antarctic to the Bay of Whales, Around Which the Byrd Party Is Operating.

FRENCH DEFENSE FUND $116,000,000; TO GUARD RHINE

Fortifications on Alsace and Lorraine Frontier to Cost $40,000,000

PARIS (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies, Dec. 28, voted appropriations of 2,900,000,000 francs (approximately $116,000,000) for national defense. This is the complete program of expenditures for the years from 1930 and 1934 along French frontiers.

An appropriation of 1,000,000,000 francs for 1930 along the Rhineland frontier in Alsace and Lorraine was voted Dec. 27.

The defense of the French frontiers as planned by the general staff and approved by the army commission of the Chamber of Deputies, envisages the placing of preponderant emphasis on anti-aircraft defense, the president of the commission told the Chamber today during renewed discussion on the frontier defense measure.

The complete measure outlines a program costing 2,900,000,000 francs, of which 1,000,000,000 francs for 1930 were voted last night.

In a brief discussion of the naval defense program, it was brought out that the French Navy in the Mediterrenean must be able to transport immediately in case of war 400,000 men from northern Africa.

REPUBLIC FAVORED BY SPANISH YOUTH

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Announcement of Cabinet meeting presided over by King Alfonso to be held at Madrid Dec. 31 has once more provoked political restlessness in Spain, says the Madrid correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

Many are of the opinion, he said, that this meeting will be decisive, for Gen. Primo de Rivera will present to His Majesty the plan he recommends as best for the change during the coming year from dictatorship to constitutional normality. The dispatch continues in part:

"Undoubtedly high quarters have been impressed by the result of the inquiry opened by the journal El Sol asking what the youth of the Nation thinks. Answers so far published leave no room for doubt as to the feelings of the majority of Spanish youth. Almost all those who have answered express themselves in favor of a republican régime. Some go so far as to ask for suppression of the existing army and its reorganization on a basis of a truly democratic national militia."

Ortiz Rubio Gets Honorary Degree

WASHINGTON (AP) — Academic Washington followed officialdom Dec. 28, in honoring Pascual Ortiz Rubio, President-elect of Mexico, who is visiting the capital.

He was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at a convocation of the faculty of George Washington University in Memorial Continental Hall.

On the platform with the President-elect were Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, president of George Washington University, and Manuel C. Tellez, Ambassador from Mexico.

After the ceremony, the President-elect and his entourage went to Annapolis as guests of Admiral Robison, superintendent of the Naval Academy.

HEJAZ KING CORNERS LEADER OF REBELLION

JIDDA, Arabia (AP)—Ibn Saud, King of the Hejaz and Sultan of Nejd, appeared to have cornered the leader of the desert rebellion, Sheik Faisul ed Dowish, near Riqia in the Shaniyah desert. From official sources here it was said the King had demanded unconditional surrender of the rebels while the latter were pleading for terms.

Sheik Faisul has been the chief opponent of Ibn Saud since the latter's Wahhabi tribesmen won back the lands from which the father of the King had been driven in the closing years of the last century.

MOVE TO LIFT BAN AGAINST AGE FOUND JUSTIFIED

Labor Legislation Group in New Orleans Studies Facts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Reasons for increased complaints against age limits for hiring industrial workers were given by Murray W. Latimer of Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., New York City, to the American Association for Labor Legislation meeting here.

Mr. Latimer said the unusual volume of complaints against age limits recently were probably due to "the sharp decline in employment in manufacturing industries, despite prosperity, and the downward trend of employment on railroads."

That the problem of age limits was an old one and that its origin was technological, had been indicated by data that industrial relations counselors collected in a pension survey, he said. "Returns were received from 239 companies employing 3,113,725 persons," he reported. "In 101 companies, or 42.2 per cent, there was no age limit for hiring. These companies employed a little less than 26 per cent of the total number of persons covered in the survey. Ninety-five companies or 40 per cent of the total, employing 61 per cent of the persons covered, either refuse or require high executive sanction to engage for their service persons over certain ages. Forty-three companies, or 18 per cent of the total, employing 13 per cent of the men, placed no restriction on hiring but did not extend eligibility for pensions to persons hired over certain specified ages. The differences in policy between various industrial groups were striking. For example, 76 per cent of the employees of railroads are in the service of companies maintaining the so-called age limits, as are almost 90 per cent of employees in public utilities. Of the total number of employees in companies restricting employment to persons under certain ages, almost 80 per cent are in these two groups."

The usual limit, he said, was 45 years. A recent study made by the National Manufacturers Association indicates that only 26 per cent of the companies making returns impose age limits, Mr. Latimer added. Age limits were said to have followed closely the inauguration of employee welfare schemes. They have occurred largely in the plants of greatest size.

Dr. John A. Lapp of the social science department, Marquette University, emphasized the growing demand for pensions for workers of advanced age. He cited legislation of this type in a dozen states.

As a minimum program, said Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the association, we should promptly take care of those in the highest age group of 65 and upward. Citing that charity, saving and insurance were the three main relief measures for dependents, he stressed the advantages of the pension plans.

Washington *and* Lee University

A LEADING SOUTHERN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER LEARNING, RICH IN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS, AND DRAWING NEARLY HALF ITS STUDENTS FROM NORTH OF THE MASON AND DIXON LINE, WILL BE DESCRIBED IN THE MONITOR

Monday

BRITTEN URGES THREE-POWER NAVAL PACT

Proposal of Mediterranean Locarno Rejected by All Shades of Opinion

WASHINGTON (AP) — A three-power naval armament agreement between England, Japan and the United States is recommended by Fred A. Britten, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, in commenting on the French memorandum on the forthcoming naval conference.

Mr. Britten added that the French attitude as shown in the memorandum should not result in a breakdown of the conference.

The same opinion was advanced by James V. McClintic, Representative, Democrat, Oklahoma, member of the Naval Affairs Committee, who said he saw no reason why, if France or Italy should withdraw from the conference, the remaining nations could not negotiate an agreement which would avoid offending the countries not participating.

Referring to that portion of the French document which said France had no objection to other powers making an agreement before a general scaling down of armaments by the League of Nations, Mr. Britten asserted the "United States will not make an agreement subservient to subsequent action by the League of Nations."

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The French naval disarmament note has opened up a discussion here as to what extent it may be possible at the coming five-power conference to get over the difficulties by political, as opposed to naval and technical, methods of approach.

At the Washington conference it is recalled that the naval agreement was facilitated by a quadruple Pacific treaty by which the four powers concerned undertook to respect one another's rights, to refer disputes to a joint conference for adjustment and in case those rights were threatened by the aggressive action of any other power, to consult together fully and frankly in order to reach an agreement on the measures to be taken.

The claim put forward by France for something in the nature of a Mediterranean Locarno guarantee, although rejected in responsible circles here as impossible as it stands for British acceptance, has thus raised a very interesting question of what can be done to meet the situation which the French note has so clearly delineated. The French Government declares in effect that it cannot reduce its navy without security on its Mediterranean coast similar to that which the Locarno agreement has given it on the Rhine frontier.

Mediterranean Pact Opposed

Its proposal for "an agreement of mutual guarantees of nonaggression amongst the Mediterranean powers, including alike Italy, Spain and England meets with the strongest opposition here. The Daily

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Canada's Railway Head Promises Improvements

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Following a conference with C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, and a luncheon with W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier, Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, assured newspaper men that the Government-owned lines would carry out their program of betterments and extensions as planned.

"This is no time to take to one's heels," said Sir Henry. "It is no time to shout pessimism but it is a time to be prudently courageous."

He declared himself as satisfied with the results of this recent trip to London, where he discussed with bondholders and trustees for bondholders the proposal to reconstruct the financial structure of the C. N. R. and to amalgamate the various companies of the system into one corporation.

Mr. Dunning, in his first public utterance since taking over the finance portfolio, announced by radio that Canada would redeem in cash a loan of $20,000,000, payable on Dec. 1.

Public Works of States to Cost $2,000,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington

EXPENDITURES of more than $825,000,000 for public works by 26 states have been reported to the President by their governors in response to his request for such information. With additions to be reported by them later as well as the expenditures of the remaining 22 states, it is expected that the total will exceed $2,000,000,000.

The Department of Commerce from statistics gathered by it on holiday buying finds that with some slight variations in certain luxury lines the level of outlays this year was fully up to the records set in 1928. This, it is considered by experts, is most encouraging, as merchants had expected to experience a depreciation of from 10 to 15 per cent.

Chiang Plans Drastic Reform for New Year

Nanking Prepares Statement on Determination to End Extraterritoriality

SHANGHAI (AP)—Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nationalist Government, has announced through the Kuomin, official Nationalist news agency, that he has completed "a comprehensive program providing for sweeping political reforms in the administration of the Nationalist Government."

The announcement said the program would be made public on Jan. 1. At the same time Chiang issued a statement to the press of China in which he encouraged free and constructive criticism and discussion by newspapers throughout the country of things relating to party and government affairs.

Issuance of the announcement was in accordance with a statement made by Chiang at the height of the recent widespread uprisings against his Nanking régime.

Further elucidating the action of the Nationalist Government Central Political Council, in deciding to proclaim abolition of extraterritoriality on Jan. 1, the Kuomin agency also stated that the council had decided that "detailed practical measures for the assumption of jurisdiction by Chinese courts over all legal cases involving foreigners be immediately promulgated by the State Council for enforcement."

The news agency said the State Council shortly would issue a statement in connection with this decision for transmission to the various foreign governments concerned through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Kuomin also said that this statement, which now is being drafted, "will declare that the present system of foreign jurisdiction is incompatible with the trend of the times, becoming obsolete even in China."

"The Chinese people," the news agency continued, "therefore, are prompted by a desire to free themselves of this hindrance and to further develop the friendly relations subsisting between China and the various foreign nations, and do not hesitate to declare the termination of this system.

"Beginning Jan. 1, 1930, therefore, all foreign nationals in China must observe and abide by all laws, regulations and orders duly promulgated by either central or local authorities.

"The Nationalist Government will assume full responsibility for the protection of life and property and other legitimate interests of all foreigners in China, in accordance with Nationalist Government laws."

SHANGHAI (AP)—The official Kuomin news agency states that the Nationalist Government estimated that upward of 10,000 soldiers and civilians were killed or wounded as a result of "recent Soviet military incursions into Manchuria."

The Kuomin further stated it was estimated that a property loss of $1,000,000,000 Mexican (500,000,000 gold) had been incurred.

Russian troops invaded Manchuria Nov. 18 and clashed with Chinese soldiery for a few days. Since that time there has been sporadic activity by Soviet forces during peace negotiations.

Gandhi's Move in India Eases Difficult Decision Facing Natives

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The decision taken by the working committee of the Indian National Congress to accept Mahatma Gandhi's resolution declaring for peaceful non-cooperation and directed toward India's complete independence is regarded here as starting a revolutionary movement more difficult to grapple with than if the original threat of an immediate attempt to introduce a general boycott had been carried out.

Before it was passed moderate nationalists in India were faced with the expectation of having to make what to all Orientals is a very difficult choice between quarreling with their more revolutionary compatriots and implicating themselves in an action which when tried five years ago led immediately to disturbances which a vast majority regarded as disastrous.

The present move for the moment, whatever may be its ultimate results, enables many who might otherwise have gone over to the Government side to retain a footing in two camps. They can continue to express the sympathy they feel strongly with the demand for recognition of their country as the equal of those in Europe without committing themselves to any immediate overt act of rebellion. Anglo-Indians here hold such a state of things cannot be of long continuance.

The main problem befor the Government of India has long been to discriminate between revolution and what was described by the late Lord Minto as "loyal unrest." The British Government two years ago appointed a Royal Commission under Sir John Simon to assist in reaching a solution. This commission is about to submit its report.

The Gandhi resolution at this juncture is therefore looked upon as a political endeavor to force an already partially opened door. The Daily News, Liberal, says: "The deplorable folly and mischief of the proposed resolution is that it substitutes for a real and practical idea an impossible vision which if it were even to begin to look like being realized would promptly change into a hideous nightmare."

HOOVER PLANS WIDE SHAKE-UP IN DRY FORCES

Based on First Report of Law Observance Inquiry, Now Awaiting Congress

PRESIDENT INSISTS UPON CLEAN SWEEP

Many Federal District Attorneys Go, Others to Follow—Courts to Be Speeded Up

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Out of the prohibition enforcement discussion current among dry leaders there has come to light information concerning specific projects which, if enacted into law, not only will initiate the most far-reaching reforms yet attempted in dry law observance, but will put into force a sweeping modernization of the whole structure of law enforcement.

Not only has the enforcement debate served to throw light on definite plans already formulated under the direction of the Administration, and only awaiting congressional action, but above all, and perhaps of greatest immediate moment to the dry cause, is the fact, confirmed in the conversations that the President has had with two of the protesting leaders, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia, that he is earnestly occupied with the problem of prohibition enforcement and that a reorganization movement under his inspiration and command is actively under way.

Much complaint has been directed in certain dry quarters, given vocal expression to by Mr. Harris, against the apparent idleness of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. Yet it is positively learned that the commission has had ready for more than a month a concrete program for comprehensive prohibition enforcement reform, and that it and the President have been waiting patiently the pleasure of Congress to organize itself along lines suggested by the President so that the plan of action would be simply and effectively laid before it for consideration.

What Plan Provides

The failure of the House to concur in the resolution, which the Senate after long delay finally approved, setting up a special joint committee to deal with the subject, has been responsible for the delay in the submission of the commission's report.

The commission, after the matter had got into the newspapers, admitted that it "has had ready for some time certain material and conclusions" relating to the problem of dry law enforcement and which was awaiting the organization of a joint congressional committee to submit its conclusions.

As soon as the House passes the resolution and the select committee is appointed, the Administration, it is said, will immediately get into action. Without a select committee the program, because of its ramifications, would have to go before a number of regular committees; in which case it might not get to the floor of the chambers in legislative form this session. It is the President's earnest desire to have the plan approved by Congress before it adjourns for the summer recess in 1930.

The program, in an inclusive sense, is five-fold. It is the work of the commission, based on six months of extensive study and planning. It presents the opening phase of the commission's recommendations for fundamental reorganization of the Nation's judicial and enforcement system. It is acknowledged to be entirely in line with the President's views and those of the dry leaders. The major provisions of the plan are as follows:

1. Agencies for relieving congestion in federal courts.
2. Concentration of the responsibility of dry law enforcement by transferring the prohibition bureau to the Department of Justice, and enlarging its facilities for detection and prosecution.
3. Unification of the border patrol service, strongly urged by the Treasury Department. This service now consists of five different branches, all more or less conflicting; customs, coast guard, labor and immigration, prohibition, narcotics.
4. Codification of dry enforcement laws. Prohibition enforcement is popularly believed to rest on the Volstead Act, yet it is a fact that there are 24 different statutes that accrued over a period of years before national prohibition under which the Eighteenth Amendment is being enforced. Clarification and simplification of the law has been held by authorities to be necessary to aid the judicial processes.
5. Increasing the personnel in the offices of federal district attorneys and improving it by obtaining better men through higher salaries; and improving the caliber of district attorneys and dry law administrators.

Two Hard Nuts to Crack

Mr. Borah, it is known, informed the President that, on the basis of a year and a half of personal study, he has evidence that he deems sufficient to merit the discharge "by wire" of 17 federal district attorneys for failure to enforce prohibition. It is understood that the President agreed with Mr. Borah that federal district attorneys presented a difficult and serious problem, and that he assured him that the Department of Justice is actively engaged in reorganizing this staff. Five of the district attorneys

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ENVOYS URGE UNITY OF SPEECH FOR AMERICAS

Teachers Told Mutuality of Interests Demands Common Comprehension

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Unity in the Americas will not be permanent until the Spanish- and English-speaking nations understand each other's language, the American Association of Teachers of Spanish was told at a dinner here by ambassadors of three Hispanic nations.

Though their handclasps be loyal and their actions eloquent, the residents of Central and South America who are ignorant of English and those from the north who do not understand Spanish fail to express completely all that they feel, Dr. Don Hernán Velarde, Peruvian Ambassador, declared.

"When Spanish shall be a commonly spoken language in the United States," he said, "and when English shall have been diffused in an identical manner among the republics in the center and south of the continent, then shall the only barrier have been leveled that still stands between these two great groups, drawn to each other by generous impulses but whose mutual understanding is incomplete and defective owing to the lack of a common means of expression."

Señor Don Alejandro Padilla y Bell, Spanish Ambassador, praised the Latin-American nations for the progress they had made with heritages received from Spain. The best Spanish grammar, he asserted, is the work of Andres Bello, a Venezuelan.

From the Colombian Minister, Dr. Enrique Olaya, also came the prophecy that peace and unity in the Americas will come when the English and Spanish languages become interchangeable.

Proposal that students be allowed to take only one language in the school curriculum was made by Dr. Henry Suzzallo of the Carnegie Foundation. He urged the teachers to stress to their pupils the fact that they are obligated to understand their neighbors to the south. Spanish, he said, has become the second most important modern language taught in the schools. William A. Clarke, president of the New York chapter of the association, presided.

HOOVER PLANS WIDE SHAKE-UP IN DRY FORCES

(Continued from Page 1)

that Mr. Borah had on his list already have been removed, he was informed.

It is Mr. Borah's contention that the improvement of the dry law enforcement personnel is the most outstanding immediate problem confronting prohibition, and that unless the men, "from the top to the bottom," who are put in charge of enforcing the dry law honestly and sincerely devote themselves to that duty no amount of new and drastic legislation will be of any real value.

The problem of the federal district attorneys as well as that of relieving the ever increasing congestion of federal courts are two of the most difficult questions that confront the President. As to the first the issue arises as to whether the district attorney is a police officer or a judicial agent. The district attorney "passes the buck" to the police and they in turn pass it back to him; and both join in passing it on to the Department of Justice.

In relieving the courts, the question is whether to increase the number of such courts, to set up subsidiary tribunals especially for prohibition cases, or to enlarge the authority of court commissioners. All these matters, involving the most complicated constitutional and administrative problems, are dealt with in the commission's report which awaits Congress.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal district attorneys have been instructed to comply with an order of 1922 which required that department permission must be asked before any cases, including prohibition prosecutions, are nolle prossed.

The move was looked upon as the Government's latest step in its announced intention to tighten up enforcement of the dry laws.

Instructions to the district attorneys, sent out in the form of a letter, pointed out that all applications for permission to nolle prosse prohibition cases must be accompanied by the views of the representative of the prohibition department who is attached to the district attorney's office which makes the application.

While the letter to district attorneys warning them against dismissal of cases without permission from the Department of Justice went out over the name of William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, it was said at the department that the document had originated in the prohibition enforcement section of the department.

G. A. Youngquist, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition enforcement, was said to have asked the Attorney-General to take action on the subject, after looking over the records of recent and pending prosecutions.

It was further said at the department that the order would relate to all forms of criminal procedure, though it was conceded that prosecutions in enforcement of the Volstead Act were the most numerous to come under its provision.

Norris Wants Mellon Out as First Step in Dry Reform

WASHINGTON (AP)—The resignation of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, was demanded as the first step in a "clean up" of prohibition enforcement by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, a dry, who joined with William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, in condemning the personnel of the enforcement service.

The Nebraskan blamed "politics" in the enforcement service for what he described as the "failure" of enforcement. When asked where he would start in reorganizing he replied quickly, "With Andrew W. Mellon."

"I don't say the law is not enforced everywhere," said Mr. Norris, who is chairman of the Judiciary Committee, "but I do say it is not generally enforced and I think there is evidence that the politicians are meddling too much. I don't think Andrew Mellon, who is the chief enforcement officer, is in sympathy with the law. I don't demand prohibition cranks. In fact, I don't want any cranks in the service, but I want an administration of that law which is free from political influence."

Conference May Lead to Freedom of the Seas

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONLON—"What I hope will come as a result of the five-power naval conference is freedom of the seas. I would go further than President Hoover's wonderful humanitarian proposal that food ships should be exempt from attack in time of war and have absolute freedom of the seas. That is what our people need to realize—that the old order of naval affairs has vanished forever."

Sir Henry Lunn, vice-president of the League of Nations Union, made these remarks to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor just after he had seconded a disarmament address to the union by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood at the Friends Meeting House, London.

Lord Cecil foretold that the coming naval conference would be significant not only in its anticipated reduction of naval arms but "in its great help if it succeeds, and its great hindrance if it fails, to the movement for disarmament."

Pointing out that the Washington conference "limited battleships, but no cruisers, destroyers, submarines, or the money to be spent, or the guns to be carried," Viscount Cecil said that the immediate scope of the coming conference included the completion of the work of the Washington and 1927 conferences. He advocated the limitation of each country's total armament expenditure.

Referring to President Hoover's indictment of the world's gigantic expenditure in fighting material Lord Cecil pointed to the inconsistency of Great Britain spending five times as much on the upkeep of its navy as on the League of Nations.

Sir Henry Lunn saw the triumph of American public opinion in the defeat of the big navy bill since former President Coolidge's advocacy of it two years ago.

Questioned later, Viscount Cecil did not join in Sir Henry's applause for freedom of the seas, but told the Monitor he could make no statement on President Hoover's pronouncement on food ships.

GAMBLING FORBIDDEN

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (By U. P.)—Games of chance, such as dice, roulette and bacarrat, are forbidden under terms of a new law which goes into effect Jan. 1.

BAD CONDITIONS IN PRISONS LAID TO POLITICIANS

Competent Executives Removed to Provide Patronage, Society Finds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Use of the lash, overcrowding and "political footballing" are characteristic of the prison system in the Southern States, according to a survey just issued by the Society of Penal Information here in the form of advance proofs for the handbook of American prisons, being prepared by the society. Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas are the states whose prison systems were investigated.

In Louisiana, although the lash is still used and the prisoners wear striped clothing, new disciplinary methods were found in force. The men live and work principally in scattered units on the state plantation, guarded in many cases by trusties. Week-end games feature their recreation, and teams of guards compete with teams of convicts, the survey shows.

The lash as punishment and the use of prisoners on farms were also found typical of the prisons in Mississippi, but here, although the society found the prison system had been profitable to the State, politics also was found to be a large factor.

"The history of the prison system in Mississippi indicates, as a matter of fact," the report adds, "that the prison farms have been political footballs for many years; that competent superintendents have been removed for political reasons and incompetent men put in their places, and that the composition of the board (an elected board of control) is more often than not determined by political considerations."

In Oklahoma, the society found that, although strong safety measures were in force, overcrowding was excessive. However, the state prison was found to be one of the most carefully guarded in the country, it being the only one where mounted sentries patrol the outer walls. Everyone entering the institution, including the guards, is subject to search, the report says. Overcrowded conditions had necessitated triple-deck bunks in some cells, as well as cots in the corridors, but, the report adds, a new wing is being constructed. The chaplain is commended for educational efforts.

An antiquated system was found to prevail in Texas, and the society recommends a complete reorganization of the prison system there. On the farms the men are confined in frame buildings which constitute grave fire hazards, and the farms themselves, the report declares, are too widely scattered for effective supervision. Unusually harsh punishment methods were found to be in force. The prison building proper is described as antiquated.

Political Supervision of Parole Denounced

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Complete divorce of the parole board in every state from political control was urged by the leader of the prosecuting attorneys of Illinois, William D. Knight of Rockford, in his address to the Illinois State's Attorneys' Association.

"The weak point in the parole system at present is that the parole board does not have absolute supervision of the people paroled," said Mr. Knight. "They are supervised by parole officers. These and others having to do with the supervision are appointed by the Governor of the State or the Department of Public Welfare, and the Parole Board has nothing to do with their control.

"The members of the parole board, assuming that they are honest and intelligent, should have the right to hire and fire the people under them and parole officers should not be political appointees."

BRITTEN URGES THREE-POWER NAVAL PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

Herald, Labor Government organ, says: "We have liabilities under the Covenant; we have liabilities under the Locarno treaties. Those liabilities represent the maximum; they cannot be increased nor can others be added to them."

The Daily Telegraph, representing the Conservative Opposition viewpoint, is equally emphatic. It says: "Opinion in this country is steadfastly united on one thing as regards our international relations, namely, that British life and treasure shall not again be mortgaged in advance to any foreign power. There can be no duplication of Locarno in remoter climes."

Nevertheless neither the Daily Herald nor the Daily Telegraph touches a point made by the Scotsman, an Edinburgh Conservative daily.

This point is that there is all the differences in the world between the Locarno pact which binds its signatories to go to war in certain contingencies and the Washington treaty which does not, though it is possibly no less efficacious in preserving the status quo and limiting causes of friction.

The Times, summing up the situation, recalls the fact that following the idea submitted by Charles E. Hughes there has been discussion in the United States of possible negotiation at the coming five-power conference of a more general agreement upon the lines of the quadruple Pacific treaty.

The Times adds significantly: "It is important to note that after all their parade of the obstacles in the way of an agreement, the French Government go on to declare that 'none of the difficulties to which they have thought it necessary to draw attention appears to them to be insuperable.' A difficulty which at one time threatened to prove formidable is certainly not removed but it is made less dangerous by the statement of French policy in its memorandum."

Corrective to Exaggeration

The Yorkshire Post says that the French memorandum, while recognizing the usefulness of the Kellogg pact as a means of mobilizing public opinion against war does not regard it as making any material difference to the pre-existing situation or as modifying the French views of minimum naval requirements for French security.

"Great Britain and the United States," it says, "have decided that the Kellogg pact is a sufficiently practical instrument to have a real bearing on our respective naval insurance premiums and policies. France has not so decided, or not to the same extent. But since the Kellogg pact is presumably part of our yardstick, how are we to find next month a yardstick common to all?"

"The French memorandum," the paper continues may be "a useful corrective to the exaggerated expectations of the results likely to be obtained by the conference." Regarding the proposed substitution of a Pacific pact for a Mediterranean Locarno it says: "An agreement on such a point, since it would affect all the Kellogg pact signatories would presumably require a conference wider than that meeting in London next month."

It is learned that it has been arranged for André Tardieu, the French Premier to confer with Ramsay MacDonald, his British confrere, here before the conference meets when this point no doubt will be discussed. Mr. MacDonald says in an interview: "I'm delighted to know that M. Tardieu has accepted my invitation."

Stimson Regrets Pre-Parley Discussion of Details

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Although officially reticent on the subject of the French naval memorandum, the State Department is understood to have considered most of the points raised in advance and to believe that they will not prove insuperable obstacles to actual naval reduction at the London conference.

The French attitude, coupling air, land and naval defenses and insisting that agreements at the London conference shall be subservient to League of Nations disarmament plans, has been previously conveyed to Washington and the reiteration of them in more detailed form does not bring additional comment from Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State. It is no secret, however, that Colonel Stimson regrets the action of any country in formulating its program in advance, believing that specific details should be reserved for face-to-face discussion at the London conference.

Two points in the French note caused particular interest, the one proposing a Mediterranean Locarno pact and the other indicating that France would not take affront if a three-power instead of a five-power treaty emerged from the London conference.

Mediterranean Peace Pact

It is learned on high authority that the United States will remain outside the discussions for a Mediterranean naval agreement, feeling that the United States is not involved in the matter. However, it is pointed out that the four-power Pacific treaty signed in Washington in 1922 might prove a model for a similar agreement to include the Mediterranean powers.

The Washington Pacific Treaty provided:

(1) That disagreements between the contracting powers should be submitted to a joint conference, and

(2) That aggression by an outside nation against one of the four powers should be brought to the attention of the others.

It is felt that this treaty has been of the utmost value in relieving tension on the Pacific and that the same type of compact is capable of being proposed on the Mediterranean. The understanding has prevailed here that Italy desired such a non-aggression treaty. The guarantee of such a pact would fall primarily on Great Britain, and it is the question whether that country would consent to it, but might be won over by French armament reduction.

Proposals Not Agreeable to U. S.

Col. Stimson has taken the stand that the less the five powers commit themselves to exact details of their program in advance the more hope of success there is for the London Conference. From this point of view the specific proposals carried in the French note are not agreeable and in the same way the exact formulation of the 10-10-7 ratio program of the Japanese as enunciated by their delegation while in Washington brought no immediate response from Col. Stimson. It now develops on highest authority that the United States has not accepted this ratio.

Comment on the positions taken up by France and Japan will not be made by Col. Stimson, for the Secretary adheres to his previous view that such discussion in advance of personal contact at London adds rather than diminishes to the difficulties. In general it is felt here that France is suspicious of the nature and extent of preliminary agreements reached between Great Britain and the United States and that it desires to create in advance a convenient way of escape if need arise.

Colonel Stimson feels that the French suspicions are groundless and he hopes that it will be won over at London. He is not antagonistic to the League of Nations efforts at disarmament and welcomes co-operation of any agency that may bring about actual reduction.

U. S. Ambassador to France Optimistic of Result

PARIS (AP)—Walter E. Edge, Ambassador to France, gave a luncheon at the American Embassy at which André Tardieu, the Premier, Henri Moysett, chief of cabinet, Hugh Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium, and Norman Armour were guests.

At the conclusion of the luncheon it was said the discussion had been most satisfactory although it was entirely general in character.

It is known that Mr. Edge is convinced that the most pressing problem now facing France and the United States is that of disarmament. In his conversations with M. Tardieu since his arrival here that question has had precedence.

The Ambassador is represented as feeling that the French position, as he knows it from personal contact with high officials of the Government, permits optimism for a real agreement in London.

WILSON AWARD GOES TO LEAGUE AS DECADE ENDS

Foundation's $25,000 Fund May Be Used for Memorial at Geneva

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"Ten years' service in the cause of world peace," has won for the League of Nations the $25,000 cash award of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, an award heretofore bestowed only on individuals who have furthered the cause of democracy, public welfare, liberal thought or peace through justice among nations.

Announcement that the award had been made to the League was given out on behalf of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under President Wilson, and president of the foundation, at the foundation's headquarters here. Tentative acceptance of it, it was understood, has been received from Sir Eric Drummond, permanent secretary of the League, and it is expected that it will be ratified at the meeting of the Council in January.

"The money is expected to be applied by the League of Nations to erect a suitable memorial to Mr. Wilson in the new building to be erected by the League of Nations in Geneva," Mr. Baker said.

May Buy Bronze Doors

This memorial, it is hoped by officers of the Foundation, will take the shape of a set of bronze doors to stand at the entrance of the League's new $4,000,000 secretariat building on Lake Geneva, the cornerstone for which was laid last summer, when Mr. Baker himself officiated. The building is the finest that has been dedicated to the League of Nations and its entire cost is being met by member nations. It is to be completed next spring and will henceforth be the meeting place for the Council and the Assembly of the League.

The departure from precedent in making the award to the League was regarded as a move aimed at emphasizing American disposition to work for mutual good will and understanding on the eve of the London naval parley.

Formal presentation of the award will be made at a dinner here in February, the regulations of the Foundation providing that the recipient come to New York for its bestowal. A representative to act for the League will be designated by the Council in January.

First Honored Viscount Cecil

The Board of Trustees which made the award includes Mr. Baker, as president; Henry Morgenthau and Hamilton Fish Armstrong, vice-presidents; Bernard M. Baruch, Edward W. Bok, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of the American Geographical Society; Raymond B. Fosdick, Senator Carter Glass, Susan F. Hibbard, Roland S. Morris, Frank L. Polk, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Caroline R. Rees, May Ladd Simonson, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, and Catherine C. Blackburn, secretary.

The foundation awarded its first recognition to Viscount Robert Cecil of Chelwood, in 1924, "for meritorious service of a public character looking toward the establishment of peace through justice."

It emphasized its sympathy with the work of the League of Nations in 1926, when it conferred the award on Elihu Root, for his services in helping to establish the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The third award went to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in 1928, following his good will flights through Latin-American countries, for "meritorious service to the cause of peace in creating a better feeling and understanding."

RECEIVERSHIP ASKED FOR SHIP CORPORATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—Application has just been made in the Federal Court here for an equity receivership against the Submarine Boat Corporation, which operates a large shipbuilding plant at Port Newark and has subsidiaries at Bayonne, N. J., and New London, Conn. The application was made by Isaac Gross, Jersey City lawyer, who represented Max Doyne of Bayonne, who it was said holds 1000 shares of the corporation's capital stock.

The petition gives the corporation's assets as $7,840,740, and its liabilities as $7,939,040. It alleges that the company has operated at a loss of $1,750,000 since 1924. The court did not grant the application but ordered a rule returnable on Jan. 20, for the company to show cause why a receivership should not be declared.

COLOMBIAN TOWNS TO INSTALL RADIOS

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Señor Garcia, Minister of Communications, has requested all municipalities in the country to install radio receivers with powerful loudspeakers to pick up the educational lectures and other instructive features being transmitted by the Government from a broadcasting station here.

Government officials point out that there are comparatively few radio receivers in the more remote sections and that municipal receiving stations would enable thousands of people to listen to the broadcasts who are not able to do so at present.

Group Will Explore for Indian Relics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAFE HARBOR, Pa.—Archæologists, under the direction of Frederic A. Godcharles, director of the Pennsylvania State Library and Museum of Harrisburg and a member of the State Historical Commission, will make extensive explorations of the historic grounds of the Susquehannock and Conestoga Indian tribes near here for Indian relics, which, it is known, lie beneath the soils of these lands.

After the explorations are made, the grounds will be flooded for construction of the new Aldred hydro-electric development, a project calling for an investment of $30,000,000. The Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation, recently formed by the Aldred interests which own and operate the hydroelectric development at Holtwood, will be the owners of this latest development. The Indian relic exploration came about through the co-operative efforts between the Pennsylvania Water & Power Company and Pennsylvania historical authorities, and it is believed by the experts in charge that their excavation work will unearth primitive picture rocks bearing hieroglyphics of Asiatic origin.

Chemists Anticipate Greater Application

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—That the present period is one marked by a tremendous development in chemistry, particularly in the increased application of chemistry to industry, was the assertion made by F. Scholefield, president of the British Association of Chemists, at the association's annual meeting, held here.

This process of the application of chemical science to national and international life, the president said, would be emphasized and enhanced in the future.

The "trustification" of industry, he said, demanded that the chemical profession should be adequately safeguarded by an organization co-extensive with the whole profession. The formation of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, said Mr. Scholefield, has set up a combine of chemical firms of so far-reaching a character that it appeared to be within a short distance of making the British Empire, in this regard, economically independent of the rest of the world.

BELGIAN MOTOR SHOW HAS 1200 EXHIBITS

BRUSSELS — The twenty-third motor show has opened here and there are 1200 exhibits on stands covering an area of 35,000 square meters. All the great firms of France, America, Italy, Germany and Belgium are represented.

A leading point in this show is the great part taken by America, which has conformed to the European style of body. Torpedoes have completely disappeared. Nearly all the cars shown have interior driving. More and more in Belgium car owners are doing without chauffeurs and driving themselves. Luxury bodywork tends to disappear and owners are deliberately looking to the practical side. Six and eight-cylinder cars are mostly in evidence.

FACILITIES FOR SPORTS PLANNED IN SCOT TOWN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KILSYTH, Scot.—The Scottish Miners' Welfare Committee has approved of a scheme to provide for the town of Kilsyth two bowling greens, six tennis courts, one hockey pitch, a football pitch for children, and an extensive pavilion for badminton, and other purposes. The scheme is estimated to cost about £8000 (about $40,000).

LITTLE BENEFIT TO FARMS SEEN IN HIGH TARIFF

Economists Agree That Consumers Pay Heavily for Protection of Farmer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The tariff problem loomed large in the second day's discussions of the American Farm Economic Association. In general, speakers agreed that a high tariff was of no advantage to the farmer.

B. H. Hibbard of the University of Wisconsin thought that the farmer benefited to some extent from certain kinds of tariff, but his figures were disputed by Thomas W. Page, formerly chairman of the United States Tariff Commission and recognized expert on the tariff.

Professor Hibbard, speaking of the sugar tariff, said that it was more a revenue than a protective measure, and that consumers pay much more on account of it than growers receive. It would be better, he said, to send a check to the beet sugar people than to pay the increased cost due to the tariff.

In regard to wool, he declared that not quite 7 per cent of the wool used is produced in the United States and that consumers pay heavily for the protection of the wool growers, who, after all, receive a small proportion, sharing with spinners, weavers, jobbers.

Prof. Hibbard referred to the tariff as a mirage. Some farm prices, he thought, could be made higher by a tariff but what was needed was elasticity to help the farmer shift from one thing to another. As things are, he said, only a few of the additional pennies dribble back to the farmer and everything he buys costs more, making it unfortunate for him to commit himself to a high protective tariff for years.

Dr. Page insisted that on the whole, the tariff benefit to agriculture is small, also to other industries. He charged that there had been a lot of loose talking for propaganda purposes and that it was more effective with farmers than with the more sophisticated dwellers in cities. He doubted that any agricultural product would be higher under protection than under free trade.

Prof. J. D. Black of Harvard University discussed the methods of analyzing tariff rates. H. C. Taylor of the Vermont commission on country life called the McNary-Haugen bill a backdoor attack on the protective tariff, an effort to prove to the farmers of the West by an effort to make it effective that it was not effective.

Nizam's Government to Buy State Railway

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—It is now certain that the Government of the Nizam, or Hyderabad, will buy up the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway. Thus the control of another railway will be transferred from London to India, if not British India. Negotiations have already been started with the shareholder, the Nizam's Government having an option on the railway.

Under normal conditions the present contract will expire in 1932, but efforts are being made to secure entire ownership at the beginning of the next financial year. A consulting engineer has arrived from England to value the property, and Sir Frederic Gauntlett, lately Auditor-General of the Government of India, is examining the financial aspects of the negotiations involved in the transfer.

The contract between the Hyderabad Government and the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company dates as far back as Dec. 27, 1883, and the terms laid down were for the acquisition, management, maintenance and working of the line between Wadi to Hyderabad and Secunderabad and for the expansion of the railway.

The total mileage of the railway, both open lines and under construction and sanctioned for construction at the end of March, 1928, was 1152 miles. The greater part of the line is of 5.6 gauge.

New Women's Service Hall a Result of Looking Ahead, Says Lord Cecil

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"You will see if you look around you that looking forward is a most important duty," said Lord Cecil of Chelwood in presiding at the formal opening of the Women's Service Hall in Westminster.

"It is not always easy," he said. "To many of us comes the temptation to look back over 20, 30, 40 years and ponder how much better things were done in those days. But looking back is a fatal mistake. Those nations which are forever dwelling on the past are of little value to the world. The future rests upon the nations and the individuals who can look forward."

Looking forward, he said, had been one of the chief characteristics of the woman who, only a few months before, had laid the foundation stone of the Women's Service Hall. Dame Millicent Fawcett had kept her vision always ahead, seeing always the needs of the future, and in this lay much of the value of her great work.

The new hall—the work of Douglas Wood, and given anonymously to the London and National Society for Women's Service—was opened by Viscountess Cowdray. It is very beautiful, lofty and wide, with an arched ceiling, concealed electric lighting, a dance floor, a stage and dressing rooms. Below is a large hall where refreshments are served, a library with a glass dome roof and shelves containing books which deal with the subject of women's employment, things historical, biographical, political and economic, which may be of use to the woman worker. This library is the joint gift of the Carnegie Trust and of the anonymous donor of the hall itself.

The work of the London Society for Women's Service dates from 1866, when it came into being as a women's suffrage society. During the war the service was directed toward the enrollment of women for war work, and the drafting of them into the many new occupations which opened up at that time. Between 1914 and 1922 100,000 women passed through the bureau of the society.

Rumania to Double Railroad Service

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—It has just been announced through an official organ of the Government that, in continuation of the plan to accelerate traffic between Poland and Rumania, or through Rumania via Poland, the railroad line between the Polish frontier at Grigore Ghica-Voda, and the important port of Galatz on the lower Danube, will be doubled, and that the work will begin the early part of 1930. The distance is approximately 400 kilometers.

The importance of this decision both for Rumania and for Poland can hardly be overestimated in light of future trade. It comes as renewed evidence that the two countries are determined to carry out their plans to link up the Near East and the Orient with the more northerly and western countries.

Plans are already being worked out to enlarge and to modernize leading Rumanian ports which are to fit into the chain, while Poland is perfecting the work on her large port of Gdynia which will serve as a gateway, or outlet, to the north and west, and at the same time improving her railroad service.

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PARIS TO INSIST THAT NO STRINGS TIE TO ANNUITIES

M. Tardieu to Be Unhampered at The Hague, but to Be Firm on This Point

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—André Tardieu, French Premier, goes to the second Hague Reparations Conference, and to the London Naval Conference with the overwhelming backing of the Chamber of Deputies. At the conclusion of the debate on the budget of foreign affairs, the support of the Government was voted by 342 to 17.

The Radicals and Socialists abstained, but the Left leader and Edouard Herriot declared they were in sympathy with the policy of Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, but that they could not vote with those Right parties with whom they were unable to collaborate politically. In other words, save for a handful in the extreme Right, and Communists, the entire Chamber approved the Government.

M. Tardieu threw fresh light on the French stand at The Hague. On one point France will remain firm. It will ask that the fundamental of unconditional annuities which has been granted France must be maintained regardless of consequences.

M. Tardieu explained how he has been instrumental in having work of the Hague subcommittees co-ordinated. The French Government also addressed to the other powers a list of points outstanding with which the Government was not in agreement. As a result of conversations initiated by France, it is possible to present practically a united front, and it is expected that there will be far fewer unforeseen conflicts at the second Hague conference than at the first. Discussions with "powers of limited interests," meaning thereby such countries as are included in the Little Entente, have reduced to a minimum the points in dispute.

France is prepared, M. Tardieu said, to substitute an economic arrangement with Germany for a guarantee of payment resulting from the military occupation. As to the Third Zone, the Government attaches, he added a more moral than military value, but as long as the final accord is not signed, there will be no evacuation of that zone. This implies that, assuming the accords are signed, the evacuation will be duly effected by June 30. He also defended the Young Plan, remarking that the same critics who attacked the Dawes Plan, forecasting failure, were now arguing against the Young Plan. The Dawes Plan, he said, worked and so will the new one.

German Cabinet Discusses Choice of Hague Delegation

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A Cabinet meeting of several hours' duration at which Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichstag, was present, took place to decide upon The Hague delegation. It is thought highly probable, but not certain, that Dr. Schacht will be delegated.

A general desire was manifested to represent the great coalition parties. Ministers include Dr. Julius Curtius and Dr. Paul Moldenhauer of the German Peoples Party, Dr. Joseph Wirth, Center, and either or both Dr. Robert Schmidt, the new Economic Minister, and Dr. Karl Severing, Minister of the Interior, who are both Social Democrats. One wish predominates, namely, adhering to the original Young plan and avoidance of any additional burdens.

AUTOMOBILE PLANT IN JAPAN BESIEGED

OSAKA, Japan (AP)—Labor troubles growing out of the closing of the assembly plant of the General Motors Corporation of Japan, a subsidiary of the American organization, have developed here.

When the plant was closed recently, 280 workers were dismissed. They claimed larger dismissal allowances and enlisted the support of many fellow workers.

Joined by members of the Metal Workers Union they besieged the plant for three days, necessitating police intervention. The plant is to reopen in January.

MAYOR WALKER TO OMIT INAUGURAL CEREMONY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Declaring induction ceremonies a useless formality when an administration is retained in office, continuing the same policies by the same personnel, Mayor James J. Walker has just announced that he will not inaugurate his second term on New Year's Day with a formal ceremony. The procedure will be limited, the Mayor said, to a visit to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on Tuesday afternoon, where he will be sworn by Victor J. Dowling, presiding justice.

Presentation of his formal certificate of election was made to Mayor Walker by S. Howard Cohen, chief clerk of the Board of Elections, with the words, "Mr. Mayor, here is the answer of 867,522 citizens of New York City to your famous question, 'Who could say no?'" The Controller and the president of the Board of Aldermen received their certificates two weeks ago.

Court Allows Rise in Telephone Rates

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A final decree has just been filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, making effective increased rates allowed the New York Telephone Company by the court on Nov. 11.

The final decision overruled the city's contention that the company should receive not more than 6 per cent return on the value of its property and authorized rate increases which will provide a 7 per cent return. Under the decree the company's injunction against the enforcement of the latest rate schedule of the Public Service Commission also becomes permanent. "Until the Public Service Commission," the decree said "in accordance with law fixes new rates, rentals and charges for the classes of telephone service covered by said order of the defendant, the enforcement of which is permanently enjoined by this decree, the plaintiff may increase its rates, rentals and charges for such service provided and upon condition that such return shall not be in excess of 7 per cent upon the fair value of its property, used and useful, in the rendition of said classes of telephone service."

HASTINGS AGAIN ASKS STOCK MARKET INQUIRY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—John A. Hastings, State Senator from Brooklyn, has just made public a letter to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in which he reiterates his previous request that the Governor name an investigating committee to make inquiry into the operations of the stock market.

Senator Hastings holds that the equilibrium of the market would not be affected by such an inquiry, and declares that as a state senator and as a member of the Senate Banking Committee, were he to fail to press the appointment of a new committee "to study the ramifications and machinations of a system so close to the public interest and general prosperity as is the stock market," he would be remiss in his duty.

ARGENTINE INCREASE IN COSTS PREDICTED

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Simultaneously with the Government's claim to be exercising the strictest of economy, comes the announcement of the introduction of a bill in the Chamber of Deputies authorizing an all-around increase in salaries of government employees, requiring, it is estimated, an additional outlay of 100,000,000 pesos ($42,000,000).

The local press and government critics declare that the increased salaries might be justified if they were based on efficiency of services rendered, but nothing less than "criminal prodigality exists in state railways and to a minor degree in the post office."

REAR ADMIRAL BYRD THANKS SENATOR HALE

WASHINGTON (AP)—A radiogram expressing the gratitude of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd of the antarctic expedition for "all you have done for me" was received by Frederick Hale, Senator from Maine, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. It read:

"Upon my return to the States, I am going to call on you and tell you how deeply grateful I am for all you have done for me. Warmest regards."

NATIONALISTS TO LAPSE OLD CABLE CONTRACTS

SHANGHAI (AP)—In connection with the Nationalist Government's recently announced intention of seeking a readjustment of agreements with foreign cable interests operating in China before the end of the year, a Government committee considering the problem has announced that "it has been decided that China's contract with the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, which expires in January, 1931, will not be renewed."

CHEAPER PASSPORT FEES ARE DEMANDED

Special from Monitor Bureau

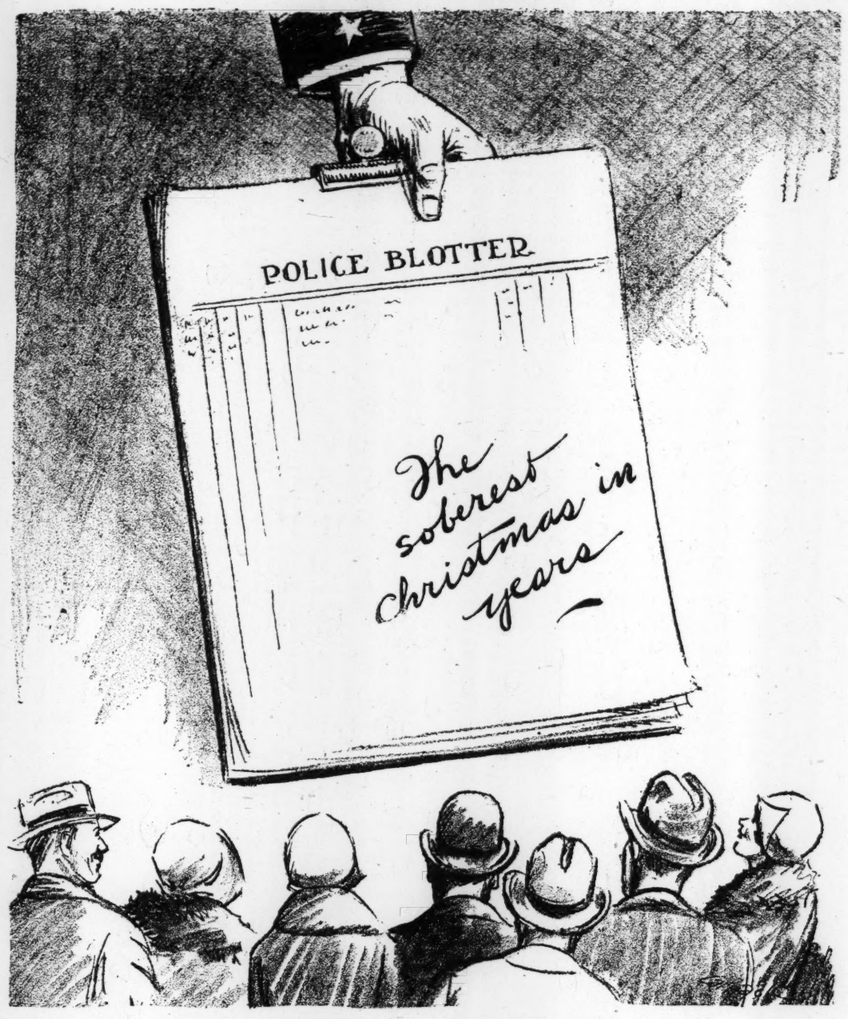
NEW YORK—A bill intended to give substantial relief to American citizens who travel abroad in the matter of passport fees and inconveniences has been drawn up by the Merchants Association of New York, and will be introduced in Congress by Stephen G. Porter (R.) of Pittsburgh, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. The measure would permit the extension of the validity of passports under rules laid down by the Secretary of State, without additional charge, up to a term of six years from the date of issue. The present term of validity is two years, except in the case of teachers who may obtain one renewal for an additional two-year term.

STUDENT DRINKING DIMINISHING FAST

NEW YORK (AP)—Sigmund H. Steinberg of Philadelphia, supreme master of the Alpha Epsilon Pi fraternity, reports that efforts by college and fraternity officials have brought about a marked decline in drinking among students.

Speaking at the fraternity's thirteenth annual convention, Mr. Steinberg outlined his observations during a recent tour of 16 colleges and universities, as compared with his findings on a similar tour a year ago. In most cases, he said, reports of drinking in fraternity houses were greatly exaggerated.

Worth Noting



PLANE REVEALED AS RESEARCH AID IN ARCHÆOLOGY

Secrets of Many Lands, Hidden for Centuries, Brought to Light at Harvard

Archæological secrets dug from beneath the sands of centuries in many lands were brought to light, for the first time in some cases, at the final session of the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Archæological Institute of America in Boston.

Evidence that the god of the ancient Chinese civilization was not a human being, as is generally believed, but a divine spirit, was presented to the Institute by James M. Menzies, archæologist and missionary of the United Church of Canada in China. Mr. Menzies came from Constantinople to put before the Institute an urgent plea for an adequate program of exploration and excavation in the Waste of Yin, which, he declared, is now known to have been the cradle of the earliest Chinese civilization.

An account of excavations in Korea was of particular interest, because almost nothing has been published in any language but Japanese of these explorations. Thus far, only a few of literally thousands of mounds have been investigated, but the finds made in these predict wonderful discoveries in the near future.

Plane Aids Research

A tribute to the valuable rôle played by the airplane in the excavations in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, was paid by Edgar L. Hewett, of the School of American Research, who declared that the airplane could do, in a few hours, survey and topographical work which before took months. Mr. Hewett warned that unless floods from the nearby mountains were controlled soon, the ruins in the Chaco Canyon, the most valuable in America, would soon be wiped out by erosion.

Unearthing of a huge central palace of 50 rooms and an elaborate drainage system of remarkably intelligent design for so early a period as 2800 to 1500 B. C., has marked the work of the last two years at Harvard excavations near Nuzi in the Mesopotamia Valley, according to Robert H. Pfeiffer of Harvard University. The drainage system, he explained, carried water from the houses into wells dug at distances of 20 feet apart, connected by channels built with slabs of rock. The inhabitants, he said, even piped water down from the roofs. A kitchen in the central palace held 10 ovens.

Excavation at Kish, 65 miles south of Bagdad, conducted by the Field Museum-Oxford University Joint Expedition have resulted in several important discoveries, among them a four-wheel chariot, part of which will be on exhibition in the Chicago Museum of Fine Arts early in 1930, according to Henry Field of the Field Museum of Natural History. Three years of work, with 200 men employed, has brought excavators to virgin soil, 60 feet below the surface.

Difficulties Explained

Some of the difficulties faced by excavators in the tomb of Queen Hetep-Heres were explained by Dows Dunham of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, who said that 280 working days, with three men working seven hours a day, were needed before the tomb was ready for opening. He added that 1057 photographs were taken and 1701 pages of records made.

Dr. H. H. von der Osten, field director of the Hittite Expedition of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, described the ancient sites and ruins found in Central Anatolia, of which he has visited 350.

Other speakers were Harry J. Leon of the University of Texas, whose subject was the Synagogue of the Herodians; Jotham Johnson of Yale University, who explained the inscriptions on the Palmyra Gate at Dura-Europos; William F. Bade, Pacific School of Religion, subject, "A Tell En-Nasbeh Tomb From the Time of Herod Archelaus"; Charles T. Seltman, Cambridge University, subject, "A Philosophy and Coinage"; Stephen B. Luce, Rhode Island School of Design, subject, "Modon—A Venetian Station in Medieval Greece"; Miss Inez G. Scott, Vassar College, subject, "The Capitolium Vetus."

The College Art Association of America and the American Philological Association, which are meeting in Boston in conjunction with the Archæological Institute, continued their sessions, at which papers on research problems of a specialized nature were discussed. Members of all three organizations were guests at a dinner at the Hotel Statler celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding in Boston of the institute.

Cafeterias, Introduced by the Turks, Becoming Popular in the Near East

For 40 Cents One Can Eat to Repletion and Then Get a Handful of Change Out of a Dollar Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania—The Turks seem to have been the originators of cafeterias in the Near East and they have left this type of restaurant in all parts of Albania. Here in Tirana, if you eat in a native shop you will see all the food spread out in large, shallow, copper pans, sitting on a long stove or counter, over hot coals. On another table near by are a dozen varieties of sweets, all drenched in honey or sirup.

The food is not cooked in the front part of the restaurant where you see it, but merely placed there on exhibition. It is prepared in a little kitchen in the back of the shop and between the kitchen and the counter filled with the steaming pans are a number of long tables covered with tablecloths and napkins, plates with pink flowers, knives, forks and spoons.

On entering the shop, though a stranger to all the languages spoken in Albania, you are perfectly at home. You merely look over the counter covered with the hot dishes and point to whatever appeals to you. Then you sit down and a waiter immediately brings you your order. You will probably take two helpings before you are satisfied. When you have finished with these courses you will get up and look over the sweets and pick out one of them. Even if you sample several markets it would not menace your purse for even in a wildly extravagant mood you could hardly eat more than 40 cents worth.

When you had finished your meal you would probably give the waiter a dollar bill and he would return you as change a handful of what they call crowns. They are silver coins about the size of American quarters and English shillings and they bear the images of many kings who used to reign in Europe before the World War. Those kings have gone and a new state of Albania has come. But at first having no currency its inhabitants collected their money and use it at its intrinsic value, that is, at the value of the silver in it, which is worth 7½ cents.

Mitchell Claims Dam Act No Aid to States

WASHINGTON (AP)—William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, held that the Boulder Dam Act does not provide for revenues to the States of Arizona and Nevada for which Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, has made provision.

In an opinion made public the Attorney-General set forth that there is no requirement in the act to realize any revenues whatever for the two States in the 50-year amortization period. Secretary Wilbur, however, made provision for such revenues, amounting to about $300,000 annually to each State, when he set his price of 1.63 mills per kilowatt hour for power. The contention of Arizona and Nevada and the upper basin states has been that the intention of the law is that a price should be set which should realize a substantial return to Arizona and Nevada for their power site.

Bright Future Seen in Mexican Situation

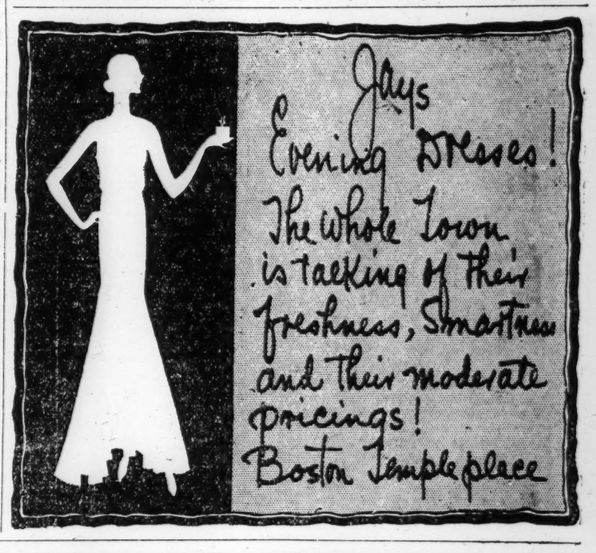
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A hopeful view of Mexico's economic future was taken by speakers of the American Economic Association in a formal discussion of the chief problems of that country, coincident with the visit in the capital of Ortiz Rubio, Mexican President-elect.

Evidences not merely of recovery from the war-racked condition of a few years ago, but of real advances in standards of living were given by Joseph S. Davis of Stanford University, recently named economic adviser to the Federal Farm Board.

Food supplies are less scanty and more diversified, said Mr. Davis, consumption of strong spirits is declining, shoes are increasingly common and clothing more nearly adequate in essentials. Shorter working hours and increased mobility of the population are yielding direct and indirect benefits and participation in sports is increasingly common. A middle class has emerged and is growing in size and strength, while educational efforts are beginning to show their fruits.

While acknowledging that standards of living are still low, Mr. Davis nevertheless summed up the situation by saying that constructive forces in Mexico are in the ascendancy and that progress rather than stagnation or retrogression is visible in Mexico's social economy. Retarding factors are numerous and powerful but they are limiting rather than preventing economic progress.



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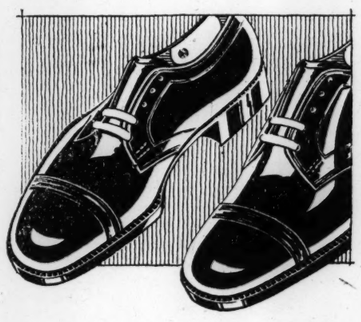
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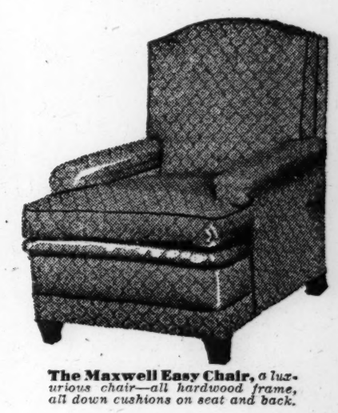
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

JUNIORS IN THE FOURTH ROUND

Seven Colleges Represented in U. S. Indoor Tennis Championship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Another all-day session brought the survivors in both the junior singles and the boys' singles, in the United States indoor tennis championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory, down to 16 each Friday, at the close of the second day of play. A beginning was also made in the junior doubles.

Seven colleges are still represented in the junior singles, including Harvard University, Dartmouth College, University of Pennsylvania, Baltimore City College, Johns Hopkins University, New York University and the College of the City of New York, with each having one candidate. The balance of the juniors include representatives of the West Side Tennis Club, four private schools, and three high schools.

The elimination of the seeded players, which had been a feature of the first day of play, stopped almost completely, and eight of the survivors were among those selected, including five of the first eight. Donald M. Frame, the Harvard star, was especially effective, taking two love sets from Paul H. Jacobson, of the College of the City of New York. William Jacobs of Baltimore City College, defeated his team mate, Emanuel Farber, 6—3, 6—1, and Sidney Seligson, New York University, disposed of H. Gilbert Kelley, of New York, 6—1, 6—1.

The three boy leaders, Frank Parker of Milwaukee, Wis., Mark Hecht, the best of the local schoolboys, from De Witt Clinton High, and Manning Levine of Morris High, all came through, as well as Giles Verstraten, the son of the Holland player, Jacques L. Verstraten.

In the doubles the seeded teams are Frame and G. Fred Roll, the Mercersberg star, Jacobs and Farber, John M. Talbot and John M. Richardson, and Robert O. Bacon Jr., and William Hartford, a local pair. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR JUNIOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Walter Rothschild, New Rochelle High, defeated M. Winslow Smith Jr., East Orange High, 6—3, 6—2.

Irvine Gould, Hastings High, won from Sidney Kaplan, Bryant High, by default.

Richard Metz, Choate School, defeated W. W. Mussmann, Jersey City, 11—9, 7—5.

Alfred Oshinsky, De Witt Clinton High, defeated Roger Williams, Collegiate School, 8—6, 6—4.

G. A. Harris Jr., Horace Mann, defeated Irving Sosnowitz, New York University, 6—2, 6—2.

J. M. Hamilton, Yale, defeated Robert Jonas, Polytechnic Prep, 6—1, 6—1.

Arthur Stein, Far Rockaway High, defeated Eugene Goldsmith, Horace Mann, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2.

H. Gilbert Kelley, New York City, defeated W. H. Harrington, New York City, 6—3, 7—5.

Henry W. Rigby, Providence, defeated John Ritz, Hastings High, 6—7, 8—6.

Ralph G. Wolf, Evander Childs High, defeated R. H. Chase, Blair Academy, 6—3, 7—5.

Third Round

William Jacobs, Baltimore City College, defeated Emanuel Farber, Baltimore City College, 6—3, 6—1.

Herman K. Goldberg, Johns Hopkins, defeated Walter C. Coleman, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

Walter Rothschild, New Rochelle High, defeated Irvine Gould, Hastings High, 6—0, 6—1.

Edwin H. Luchs, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Richard Metz, Choate School, 8—6, 6—4.

Alfred Oshinsky, De Witt Clinton High, defeated Donald Hawley, East Orange High, 6—2, 7—5.

Aaron Miller, Baltimore, defeated Fred Lefkof, Theodore Roosevelt High, 7—5, 6—3.

G. A. Harris Jr., Horace Mann, defeated J. M. Hamilton, Yale, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.

Jack Laimbeer, St. Paul's, Garden City, defeated Arthur Stein, Far Rockaway, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Sidney Seligson, New York University, defeated H. G. Kelley, 6—1, 6—1.

John M. Richardson, Dartmouth, defeated G. Fred Roll, Mercersberg, 9—7, 6—2.

Sheldon Morganstern, City College, defeated Samuel B. Davis, Paoli, Pa., 6—1, 6—0.

Richard Downing, West Side T. C., defeated H. W. Rigby, 6—2, 6—4.

E. R. Donovan, Fordham Prep, defeated Richard Brown, Princeton, 7—5, 6—3.

Ralph G. Wolf defeated W. G. Mundy, Yale, 7—5, 6—4.

Donald M. Frame, Harvard, defeated Paul H. Jacobson, City College, 6—0, 6—0.

Hugh Lynch, Pingry School, defeated Richard Solomon, Brown, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

UNITED STATES INDOORS BOYS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP First Round

Joseph Abrams, New York City, defeated Fred Kaplan, Far Rockaway High, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round

Mark Hecht, De Witt Clinton High, defeated Abraham Shapiro, Far Rockaway High, 6—1, 6—0.

Philip Osborne, Tenafly High, defeated Alfred Reiss, De Witt Clinton High, 6—3, 9—7.

Jack Lobell, Far Rockaway High, defeated Robert A. Low, Collegiate School, 6—4, 7—5.

Jennings Lang, New Utrecht High, defeated Le Bary Lyon, New York, 6—4, 4—5, 6—1.

Jack Exton, Horace Mann, defeated Donald Metz, Riverdale School, 4—6, 7—5, 7—5.

John Nogrady, Crystal Gardens, defeated Bruce Burt, Silver Bay School, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Richard Clements Jr., Choate School, defeated Edwin Ashton, Stevens Prep, 6—3, 6—3.

Alfred Alter, Theodore Roosevelt High, defeated Stuart M. Low, Collegiate School, 6—1, 6—2.

J. N. Anderson Jr., Stevens Prep, defeated T. C. Moorhead, Choate School, 9—7, 6—4.

Howard Kahn, Erasmus High, defeated David Roaen, Erasmus, 7—5, 5—7, 7—5.

Irving Ruden, Far Rockaway High, won from Fred E. Kalty, Evander Childs, by default.

Alfred Jarvis, Hackley School, defeated Bernard Kalsmith, Far Rockaway High, 6—1, 6—2.

James W. Gerard 2d, Salisbury School, defeated Hack Salter, Glen Ridge, N. J., 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Richard Rosenthal, Brooklyn Tech High, defeated Philip Rothstein, Far Rockaway High, 6—0, 6—1.

Sumner Rodman, Boston Latin School, defeated Irving Rabinowitz, Lakewood, N. J., 12—10, 6—2.

Joseph Abrams defeated Julius Rosen, Far Rockaway High, 6—4, 9—7.

Frank Parker, Milwaukee, defeated David Frankel, Tome School, 6—0, 6—1.

Herbert Heftler, Union Hill High, defeated A. W. Hepner, Erasmus High, 6—1, 6—0.

Stanley Mindlin, New York City, won from Douglas C. Mook, Pingry School, by default.

Edward Millberg, James Madison High, won from R. H. Alfred, Kiskimitas School, by default.

Bernard Friedman, West Philadelphia High, defeated Emanuel Morris, James Madison High, 6—0, 6—1.

Leo Lerner, Bryant High, defeated W. V. Winslow Jr., South Orange, N. J., 6—4, 9—7.

James Spalding, Bronxville, N. Y., defeated William F. Whyte, Bronxville, N. Y., 6—3, 6—2.

James Shields, Erasmus, won from Fenway Beekman, Mohonk School, by default.

Manning Levine, Morris High, won from Fred Richardson, Mohonk School, by default.

Frank Farrell, New York, defeated Monroe Weiss, Far Rockaway High, 6—2, 6—3.

William Zimmerman, New Utrecht High, defeated Philip Walkley, Glen Ridge School, 6—0, 6—1.

Robert J. Brown, Barringer High, Newark, defeated Robert Burrows, Hun School, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

Giles Verstraten, McBurney School, defeated Jack Behr, Brooklyn, 6—4, 6—3.

Jack Coey, Glen Ridge High, defeated Walter Von Elm, Garden City, 7—5, 6—3.

David Freedman, Theodore Roosevelt High, defeated Bertrand Dorman, New Utrecht High, 6—3, 6—0.

Elliott Fleming, East Orange High, defeated Benjamin Kalb, Far Rockaway High, 6—1, 6—3.

Third Round

Mark Hecht defeated Philip Osborne, 6—1, 6—0.

Jack Lobell, defeated Jennings Lang, 10—12, 7—5, 6—2.

John Nogrady defeated Jack Exton, 6—2, 6—2.

Alfred Alter defeated Richard Clements Jr., 3—6, 7—5, 6—1.

J. N. Anderson defeated Howard Kahn, 6—3, 6—2.

Alfred Jarvis defeated Irving Ruden, 6—1, 6—0.

Richard Rosenthal defeated J. W. Gerard 2d, 6—2, 6—4.

Joseph Abrams defeated Sumner Rodman, 6—1, 6—3.

Frank Parker defeated Herbert Heftler, 6—0, 6—1.

Stanley Mindlin defeated Edward Millberg, 6—1, 6—0.

Bernard Friedman defeated Leo Lerner, 6—1, 6—3.

James Spalding defeated James Shields, 6—3, 7—5.

Manning Levine defeated Frank Farrell, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1.

William Zimmerman defeated Robert J. Brown, 6—3, 6—2.

Giles Verstraten defeated Jack Coey, 7—5, 6—3.

David Freedman defeated Elliot Fleming, 6—1, 6—4.

UNITED STATES INDOOR JUNIOR DOUBLES—Second Round

Richard Downing and S. E. Davenport 3d defeated Walter Rothschild and G. A. Harris Jr., 6—2, 7—5.

William Walker Is National League's Efficient Pitcher

New York Giant Left-Hander Has Earned Run Average of 3.08—Root of Chicago Best on Games Won and Lost

WILLIAM WALKER
N. Y. National League Baseball Club

According to official records released today by the National League, William Walker, whom the New York Giants purchased from the Denver Club of the Western League in 1927, was the most efficient pitcher, with an earned run average of 3.08 per game. This is the highest mark with which a pitcher has led the league in effectiveness, since the inception of the earned run rating in 1912. Walker pitched in 29 games; completed 13; and spent 178 innings in the box while winning 14 games and losing 7. The player next to him was Burleigh A. Grimes of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who is credited with an earned run average of 3.13.

Considering another angle of pitching, Charles H. Root of Chicago, led on the basis of games won and lost, with 19 victories and 6 defeats, for a mark of .760. The Cubs were also represented by Guy T. Bush, who took part in the most games, 50, winning 18 and losing 7. Charles F. Lucas, Cincinnati right-hander, engaged in the most complete games, 28. He was also the only pitcher to take part in as many as 20 complete games.

Robert E. McGraw of Philadelphia, who was recently traded to St. Louis, finished the greatest number of games, 24, William W. Clark of Brooklyn, pitched in the most innings, 279, lost the most decisions, 19, faced the greatest number of batsmen, 1189, and allowed the most base hits, 295. Perce L. Malone of Chicago had the most victories, 22, being the only pitcher to reach the 20 mark in victories. Malone also pitched the most shutouts, 5, and struck out the most opponents, 166. On the matter of strikeouts, Malone is only the second player to take the leadership since 1922, Arthur C. Vance of Brooklyn has held that position for the last six years.

In demerits, the following records are given; Claude Willoughby of Philadelphia, allowed the most runs, 156; Raymond A. Benge also of the Phillies, allowed the most sacrifice hits, 35, and was responsible for the most earned runs, 139; E. Clise Dudley of Brooklyn, hit the most batsmen, 10; J. Fred Blake of Chicago, gave the most bases on balls, 130; and Douglas L. McWeeny of the Dodgers, made the most wild pitches, 11.

Carl O. Hubbell of New York, pitched the only no-hit game during 1929 when he held the Pittsburgh Pirates hitless on May 8. The Giants won that game, 11 to 0.

Sixteen balks were made by pitchers who participated in at least 10 games, Phillip E. Collins of the Phillies and Fred M. Frankhouse of the Cardinals, each committing the misplay twice. Fourteen pitchers took part in 16 games, while four finished two each. The records of those who pitched at least 10 complete games, based on lowest percentage of earned runs per nine-inning game follow:

Name and Club	T.	G.	I.P.	W.	L.	Pct.	Ab.	H.	Hb.	Bb.	So.	Wp.	Er.	Av.
Walker, William, New York	L	29	178	14	7	.667	768	188	4	57	65	—	61	3.08
Grimes, B. A., Pittsburgh	R	33	233	17	7	.708	1004	245	4	70	62	—	81	3.13
Root, C. H., Chicago	R	43	272	19	6	.760	1158	286	3	83	124	1	105	3.47
Malone, P. L., Chicago	R	40	267	22	10	.688	1152	283	6	102	166	6	106	3.57
Lucas, C. F., Cincinnati	R	32	270	19	12	.613	1124	267	2	58	72	1	108	3.60
Johnson, Sylvester, St. Louis	R	42	182	13	7	.650	780	186	7	55	80	—	73	3.61
Bush, G. T., Chicago	R	50	271	18	7	.720	1176	177	4	107	82	7	110	3.65
Hubbell, C. O., New York	L	39	268	18	11	.621	1130	273	6	67	106	5	110	3.69
Petty, J. L., Pittsburgh	L	36	184	11	10	.524	783	197	—	42	58	1	76	3.72
Clark, W. W., Brooklyn	L	41	279	16	19	.457	1189	295	3	71	140	6	116	3.74
Vance, A. C., Brooklyn	R	31	231	14	13	.519	978	244	2	71	128	3	100	3.90
Fitzsimmons, F., New York	R	37	222	15	11	.577	950	242	2	66	55	4	101	4.09
Benton, L. J., New York	R	30	237	11	17	.393	1019	276	—	61	63	1	109	4.14
Rixey, E. J., Cincinnati	L	35	201	10	13	.435	875	235	3	60	37	1	93	4.16
Kremer, Remy, Pittsburgh	R	34	222	18	10	.643	930	226	1	60	66	3	105	4.26
Mitchell, C. E., St. Louis	L	25	173	8	11	.421	773	221	5	60	39	4	82	4.27
Blake, J. F., Chicago	R	35	218	14	13	.519	962	244	2	130	70	4	104	4.29
Brame, E. B., Pittsburgh	R	37	220	16	11	.593	958	250	—	71	68	4	116	4.54
May, F. S., Cincinnati	L	41	199	10	14	.417	875	219	1	75	92	2	102	4.61
Jones, P. L., Boston	L	35	188	7	15	.318	851	219	4	84	69	1	97	4.64
Smith, Robert, Boston	R	34	231	11	17	.393	988	256	1	71	65	3	120	4.68
Seibold, H. S., Boston	R	33	206	12	17	.414	902	228	2	80	54	1	108	4.72
Willoughby, C., Philadelphia	R	49	243	15	14	.517	1112	288	5	108	50	6	135	5.00
Sweetland, L., Philadelphia	L	43	204	13	11	.542	928	255	9	87	47	1	116	5.12
Prandt, Edward, Boston	L	26	168	8	13	.381	761	196	5	83	50	3	105	5.52
Haines, J. H., St. Louis	L	28	180	13	10	.565	822	220	2	73	59	2	114	5.70
Sherdel, W. H., St. Louis	L	33	196	10	15	.400	910	278	2	58	69	2	129	5.92

Balks—Fitzsimmons, Haines, Johnson, Lucas, Malone, Mitchell and Sweetland, one each.

Ties—Bush and Root, two each; Malone, Hubbell, Rixey, Frame, Willoughby, Haines and Sherdel, one each.

PICK-UPS

THE SEATTLE CLUB of the Pacific Coast League has secured T. Patrick Collins, catcher, formerly with the New York Yankees and the Boston Braves. The Yankees purchased him from St. Paul in 1926, but released him to the Braves in 1928 by the waiver route. Boston sent him to the Buffalo International League team where he became a free agent at the end of the season.

The Hollywood Stars, champions of the Pacific Coast League, have made final arrangements to hold their spring training at San Diego, Calif. They will arrive there about Feb. 15 and remain until March 25.

At a recent meeting of the Middle Atlantic League, it was unanimously voted that an economic program should be adopted during 1930. Every individual, from the president to the player, will receive a cut in his pay. This step was taken in order to safeguard the respective club owners against such another financial loss as took place last year. Also at the meeting, Elmer M. Dailey was re-elected president and Russell Mockenbury, secretary- treasurer.

When Charles Wagner was appointed manager of the Boston Red Sox for next season, a new record was established. He was the eighth new leader to be chosen since the close of the 1929 season, which is a figure never before reached in organized baseball.

Although the Philadelphia Club led the National League in batting during 1929, pitching kept the team from being a pennant contender, as shown by figures recently given. Unofficial records show that 1032 runs were scored against Phillie twirlers last season. New York registered the most runs with 187, while Chicago ranked second with 183.

The stockholders of the Chicago Cubs recently held a meeting and re-elected all officers for next season. They are as follows: William L. Veeck, president and treasurer; William M. Walker, first vice-president; John O. Seys, second vice-president; and Miss Margaret Donohue, secretary. The board of directors include: William J. Wrigley Jr., P. K. Wrigley Sr., William M. Walker, A. B. Shuettler, Th. A. Cavenaugh, A. D. Lasker, Charles McCulloch, George E. Marcy and William L. Veeck.

ENTRY BLANKS OUT FOR THE B. A. A. MEET

Entry blanks are out for the forty-first annual indoor invitation meet of the Boston Athletic Association which will be held in the Boston Arena, Feb. 15, 1930. Entries will close Feb. 1, with A. T. Hart, chairman athletic committee, B. A. A., Boston, Mass.

These meets have always furnished a high standard of competition as the entries are limited to the leading performers in the several events. There will be eight special scratch events as well as the usual college and club relay races. The only school relay will be that between Phillips Andover and Phillips Exeter Academies and this event is sure to furnish one of the great races of the evening. The special events will be:

Two-mile run (G. B. Williams Trophy); Hunter mile; 40-yard dash (F. H. Briggs Trophy); 45-yard high hurdles (three flights); running high jump; 1000-yard run; 600-yard run; pole vault.

MARYLEBONE CRICKET WINNER

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z. (Canadian Press)—In a cricket match marked by tremendous hitting for the seventh wicket by Worthington and Nichols of the Marylebone Club's touring team, the visitors played a draw with a Canterbury eleven Friday. Worthington, who scored 60, and Nichols, who got 67, not out, put on 103 runs in 1h. 12m. The scores were: Marylebone 249, Canterbury 136.

WRESTLING MEET IS DOWN TO FINALS

C. G. Himan Scores a Fall in 37 Seconds Over Schwartz

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Finals of the first annual United States invitation wrestling championship tournament for colleges are to be held at University of Chicago tonight, with representatives of three institutions competing. One university was eliminated in the preliminaries held Friday. University of Oklahoma, which entered, did not arrive.

Six falls marked the 10 preliminary bouts. The speediest was scored in 37 seconds by Charles G. Himan '30 of Chicago, against Gilbert Schwartz '30 of Northwestern University, at 135 pounds. Using a leg lock, Himan stood Schwartz on his head and pressed his shoulders to the mat.

Another fast one was delivered at 115 pounds by F. W. Louis '32, of Chicago against J. J. Brousil '32 of Morton Junior College, Cicero, Ill., in 52 seconds. Louis scored a half Nelson and a leg lock. In a close match Capt. A. P. Winning '30 of Chicago gained a 1m. 40s. decision over W. W. Fullerton '30, of University of Illinois at 125 pounds. No trials were held at 165 pounds, 175 pounds and heavyweight.

FIRST ROUND

115-Pound Class—F. W. Louis '32, Chicago, defeated J. J. Brousil '32, Morton, by fall. Time—52s.

125-Pound Class—Julius Kraman '32 Northwestern, defeated John L. Rohs '32, Chicago, by advantage. Time—7m. 30s. Capt. A. P. Winning '30, Chicago, defeated W. W. Fullerton '30, Illinois, by advantage. Time—1m. 40s.

135-Pound Class—C. A. Svec '32, Morton, defeated Charles T. Adler '31, Chicago, by advantage. Time—7m. 35s. Charles G. Himan '30, Chicago, defeated Gilbert Schwartz '30, Northwestern, by fall. Time—37s.

145-Pound Class—Robert Garrigan '32, Northwestern, defeated Harold Savitsky '32, Chicago, by fall. Time—1m. 47s. W. W. Dyer '32, Chicago, defeated P. N. Todhunter '32, Chicago, by fall. Time—9m. 49s.

155-Pound Class— C. P. Anderson '32, Northwestern, defeated L. A. Krumdick '32, Morton, by fall. Time—7m. 7s. M. K. Sachs '32, Morton, defeated Joseph Barbera '32, Chicago, by fall. Time—1m. 50s.

SECOND ROUND

135-Pound Class—R. R. Jorgensen '32, Chicago, defeated C. A. Svec, Morton, by advantage. Time—9m. 10s.

KANSAS CITY AND ST. PAUL IN TIE, 0-0

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	5	6	2	22	15	16
Minneapolis	7	2	6	30	27	16
St. Louis	6	3	5	32	35	15
Duluth	4	7	5	25	27	15
Kansas City	5	4	6	22	20	14
St. Paul	4	5	7	22	29	12

RESULT FRIDAY

St. Paul 0, Kansas City 0, overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—St. Paul and Kansas City played a scoreless tie in an American Hockey Association game here Friday night. Both teams checked closely and until the final and overtime periods there were few shots that were difficult. In the extra session, however, both goalies were hard put to prevent a score.

ST. PAUL	KANSAS CITY
Sande Des Jardins, lw	
	rw, Scott, McCormick
Rennie, Romnes, Thorsteinson, c	c, Michell, Campbell
Morrison, Wilson, rw	
	lw, Dunfield, Ranger
Goheen, ld	rd, Halderson
Borland, Mulligan, rd	ld, Munro, McLeod
Stark, g	g, Byrne

Score—St. Paul 0, Kansas City 0. Referee—Chambers, Minneapolis. Time—Three 20m. periods, 10 minutes overtime.

ONLY BASKETBALL AND FOOTBALL PAY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Football and basketball were the only sports of the 15 sponsored by the Council on Athletics at University of Pennsylvania that showed a profit, according to a financial report issued by James J. Gorman, treasurer of the council, covering the academic year 1927-1928.

The receipts from 14 of the 15 sports were $910,653.13 and the expenditures, including guarantees paid to visiting teams, were $569,446.59. The actual net profit was therefore $344,206.54.

The total receipts from all sources for the year were $1,006,060.61. For the same period the expenditures were $1,052,029.42. The net loss from operations was $45,968.81. Included in this figure is $15,416.77 expended for permanent improvements.

In addition to supporting undergraduate athletic teams, the council is carrying the financial obligations of the Franklin Field Stadium, the Palestra, River Fields and other properties for which the fixed charges last year amounted to $261,444.84.

PORTLAND TIES FOR SECOND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Winning their second game on successive nights, the Portland Buckaroos climbed into a tie with Seattle for second place in the Pacific Coats Hockey League when they defeated the Eskimos here Friday night, 3 to 0. Conn, Portland's powerful center, scored for the Buckaroos in the second period after nine minutes of play. Armstrong, Portland's wing, contributed both of the other scores. He got his first goal two minutes after Conn scored and his second after 15 minutes in the third session. Seattle made a desperate stand, using a five-man offensive during the entire third period without success.

Players to Devise Their Own Strategy

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Would Take Coaches From Bench

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Coaching from the bench will not be permitted in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League games played by Princeton University against Yale University and Columbia University next season. The undergraduate players will devise their own strategy without the assistance of the coaches, according to an announcement made on Friday by Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, chairman of Princeton's board of athletic control.

Dr. Kennedy said Colmubia and Yale had accepted the proposal made by Princeton to all league members, that the games be played under these conditions. Cornell University, Dartmouth and the University of Pennsylvania, the other league members, have not yet accepted the idea.

Dr. Kennedy issued this statement: "Believing that one of the great benefits that should come to an undergraduate from participation in sports is the development of initiative, self-dependence, and resourcefulness in meeting and solving the various problems which arise in the course of an athletic contest, representatives of Princeton on the executive committee of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League at the June meeting of that committee, extended a formal invitation to all other members of the league to play their baseball games with Princeton next spring with the coach off the bench and with the direction and control of the game lodged solely in the hands of the undergraduate players.

"Princeton's invitation has since been accepted by Columbia and Yale, and their games with Princeton during the season of 1930, will be played under this policy. Other members of the league have expressed a sympathetic interest in this experiment and it is possible that one or more of them may ultimately decide to apply the same policy in their league games.

KANSAS STATE A. C. TO HONOR FOOTBALLERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan.—Twenty-three football letters will be awarded to members of the 1929 Kansas State Agricultural College team, it was decided at a meeting of the athletic board here. The board approved all recommendations made by Head Coach A. N. McMillin. Seventeen of those winning the "K" award will be available for competition next fall.

Heading the list of those who will be lost through graduation is Capt. A. H. Freeman '30, tackle. Others are C. O. Tackwell '30, tackle; K. C. Bauman '30, guard; A. M. Meyers '30, center; William Towler '30, end; Marion Evans '30, halfback. Four men who made letters last year did not receive them this season, and three of these will likewise be lost by graduation. Evans is the only backfield man who will not return.

Other letter men are: William Daniels '31, end; Frank Prentup '32, halfback; H. R. Weller '31, halfback; Laurence Norton '31, center; C. A. Tucker '31, tackle; J. J. Yeager '31, guard; Price Swartz '31, end and fullback; W. M. Meissinger '31, halfback; Ladek C. Fiser '31, halfback; C. H. Errington '31, guard; Alex Nigro '31, halfback; Raymond McMillin '32, quarterback; George Wiggins '32, end and fullback; A. H. Stephenson '32, guard; H. O. Cronkite '32, tackle and end; E. L. Auker '32, halfback; A. R. Hraba '32, guard.

PITTSBURGH BOOKS EXHIBITION GAMES

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club has announced its training plans for 1930.

After preliminary work at Paso Robles, Calif., the Pirates will start their exhibition trip by going first to San Francisco for a series with the Mission club of the Pacific Coast League, starting March 18.

Before leaving San Francisco Bay, the Buccanneers will play the San Francisco and Oakland clubs and then move on to Los Angeles for games with the Chicago Cubs, March 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Starting east, a stop will be made at Houston, Tex., for games with the Houston Texas League Club, April 3, 4, 5 and 6. Games will be played also at Fort Worth and Dallas.

The National Leaguers play in Mobile April 9 and 10, this making the first visit of the Pirates to the Alabama city. An engagement will be filled with the New Orleans Pelicans of the Southern Association April 11, 12 and 13. Pittsburgh has not played in New Orleans since 1917.

From the Crescent city on the Mississippi, Manager Jewel W. Ens leads his players home without a stop.

TEN EYCK IS INELIGIBLE

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—P. S. Ten Eyck '30, captain and center of the University of California basketball team, was declared ineligible Friday because of scholastic deficiencies. He will be permitted to take a "make-up" examination, but will be unable to participate in the interscholastic series with University of Kansas Jan. 2, 3 and 4 at Kansas City and Lawrence, Kan.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Duquesne 35, Adrian 17.
Butler 39, Vanderbilt 14.

Harvard Takes the Lead in College Chess Tournament

H.-Y.-P.-W. P. CHESS LEAGUE STANDING

College	W	D	L	Pts
Harvard	8	0	4	8
Princeton	6½	0	5½	6½
Yale	3½	0	8½	3½

INDIVIDUAL STANDING

Player, class and college	W	L	Pts
W. A. Robertson '33, Harv.	3	0	3
J. M. Miller Jr. '31S, Yale	2½	½	2½
M. C. Stark '33, Harvard	2	1	2
DeW. A. Stern '32, Prince'n	2	1	2
D. C. Forbes '32, Princeton	2	1	2
J. H. Koch Jr. '32, Princeton	2	1	2
Alex. Saron '31, Harvard	2	1	2
G. D. Knopf '31S, Yale	1	2	1
E. B. Smullyan '32, Harv.	1	2	1
R. K. Farnham '32, Prin'ton	½	2½	½
G. R. Grace '30, Yale	0	3	0
J. F. Durand Jr. '32S, Yale	0	3	0

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Harvard University chess team settled into its form Friday afternoon, with the playing of the third round in its annual intercollegiate struggle for the Stephens-Belden Trophy at the Marshall Chess Club, and entered the final round today with a lead of 1½ points over the Princeton team, taking all four of its matches, for a total of 8 points, while Princeton, losing all four in that round, is second with 6 wins and 1 draw. Yale, with two wins in the third round, has a total of 3½.

Princeton added to its advantage in the morning play, with three wins and a draw, and led at 6½ when the round ended, to 4 for Harvard; but its representatives slipped badly in the afternoon, and with the recovery of form of Yale, this about settled their chances to recapture the trophy from Harvard. The summary:

Second Round

Board	White	Black	Opening
1	Alex Saron '31, H. 1	O. R. Grace '30, Y. 0	Q. G. declined
2	J. M. Miller '31S, Y. ½	R. K. Farnham '32, P. ½	French defense
3	DeW. A. Stern '32, P. 1	M. C. Stark '32, H. 0	Giuoco Piano.
4	D. C. Forbes Jr. '32, P. 1	G. D. Knopf '31S, Y. 0	Ruy Lopez
5	J.F.Durand, Jr. '32S, Y. 0	W. R. Robertson '33, H. 1	Q. G. declined
6	E. B. Smullyan '32, H. 0	J. H. Koch '32, P. 1	Default

Third Round

1	R. K. Farnham '32, P. 0	Alex Saron '31, H. 1	French defense
2	M. C. Stark '33, H. 1	O. R. Grace '30, Y. 0	Q .G. declined
3	J. M. Miller '31S, Y. 1	DeW. A. Stern '32, P. 0	Sicilian
4	W. A. Robertson '33, H. 1	D. C. Forbes Jr. '32, P. 0	Q. G. declined
5	J.F.Durand Jr. '32S, Y. 0	E. B. Smullyan '32, H. 1	Caro Kann
6	J. H. Koch '32, P. 0	G. D. Knopf '31S, Y. 1	Four Knights game

BY-PLAYS

Defense Scores a Point in Baseball

THOSE persons who have argued that a strong offense is the best defense will be put on the defensive if they study the batting and fielding averages of the National League for 1929. Chicago won the pennant by a wide margin, while Philadelphia finished in fifth place just 181 points below the Cubs, and yet the Phillie batsmen led the league with a team average of .309 against .302 for the Cubs and Pittsburgh, which tied for second place. But when it came to the defensive end of the game, the Cubs led the league with a percentage of .9754 as against one of .969 for the Phillies. It takes runs to win baseball games; but it also takes a defense strong enough to keep the opponents from scoring more runs.

A Veteran Who Keeps Up With the Leaders

Walter J. Maranville, popularly known to baseball fans as the "Rabbit," may not have been the best shortstop in the National League last year; but when a player who has been in the big leagues for 18 years can finish second best in fielding, he is worthy of the highest commendation. He played in 145 games, four less than Travis C. Jackson, who was first, and yet the latter had only 19 more chances.

Should Meet Issues Squarely

Perhaps one reason why Iowans in general are so strenuously on the defensive, in the present controversy between University of Iowa and the Intercollegiate Conference, is that two other Iowa colleges were dropped by another group of big universities. Two years ago the Missouri Valley Conference was broken up by the secession of its six largest members, leaving Drake University of Des Moines and Grinnell College of Grinnell, Ia., among discarded members. There is no parallel in the cause of the action, the "Big Six" desiring to "strengthen" its competition, while Iowa has been expelled from the "Big Ten" for infractions of rules regarding subsidizing athletes. Iowans have been too much disposed to take the "Big Ten" action personally, aside from the issues; they may be forgiven for this, but the sooner they put aside what they conceive to be counter attacks and meet the issues squarely, the sooner will they be restored to the good graces of the conference, according to all indications.

Reserve Basketball Teams Welcomed

Schedules for reserve teams in basketball are welcomed in the Intercollegiate Conference this season. Playing the second-string varsity against the second-string team of an equal rival, or against the first team of a smaller institution, has been tried successfully in football for two seasons. The idea is to give more students the benefit and pleasure to be derived from these major sports. It has even more application to basketball, as only five or six men get a chance to play in the court game as a rule, while every football team uses from 20 to 30 men in a hard contest. The "Big Nine" basketball coaches will now maintain larger squads and further the belief that college athletics should be conducted primarily for the benefit of students, and as many students as possible, and not primarily for spectators and packed grand stands.

Views on Playing Football Vary

Pity the poor college football player, submitting to worse than military discipline, driven into slavery of practice scrimmages and sacrificed for victory, glory and gate receipts once a week for eight weeks each fall for three years! What possible pleasure can there be in it for him, what benefit derived, what justification for the system? Do not all football players look back upon their careers as would an escaping Russian prisoner look back upon Siberia? There has been a lot of talk along that line recently; therefore a questionnaire was circulated among the six graduating regulars at University of Chicago to find out just how they looked at it now that it was all over.

Five said they played because they liked it; the other said he played because his family urged him. Five said football increased their confidence in themselves; the other said it had done him no good. All said they would play again if starting college over. Three believed athletics hurt their studies, one said it did him no good, and two said it did not interfere. One said he probably would have flunked if he had not studied so hard because he wanted to keep eligible to play. They did not regard themselves as especially noble for having played for "dear old Chicago," and only one used the word "sacrifice" in any form.

The foregoing paragraphs are as different as black and white. The reader may take his choice.

Swimming Contest Events Announced

Senior and Junior Championships Are Awarded by C. A. A. A. U.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Twelve men's senior swimming championship events and eleven junior title contests have been awarded to various clubs by the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, it has been announced by F. W. Blankley, chairman of the swimming committee. Lake Shore Athletic Club will hold four senior and two junior events, the Chicago Athletic Association, four senior and one junior, and the Midwest A. C., one senior and four junior. Six clubs share in the division.

Water polo for both senior and junior competitions has not been allotted as yet. Events to be held by the various clubs are as follows:

Lake Shore A. C.—50-yard freestyle, 150-yard backstroke, individual medley and high-board diving for seniors; 220-yard breaststroke and medley-relay for juniors.

Chicago A. A.—100-yard freestyle, 220-yard breaststroke, low-board diving for juniors.

Midwest A. C. — Medley-relay for seniors; 220-yard freestyle,

RESERVE BOARD, SAYS FISHER, TOO EASY ON STOCKS

Places Partial Blame for Market Crash Upon Its Shoulders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Partial responsibility for the stock market collapse was placed upon the Federal Reserve Board by Irving Fisher, Yale economist, in a discussion of the "security markets in 1929" before the American Statistical Association meeting here.

Professor Fisher argued that the tremendous increase in stock market values in the past few years has been generally justified by the increased tempo of modern business. However, it was accompanied by borrowings out of proportion to the needs of the situation. The Federal Reserve, he thought, had adopted a too-lenient policy toward speculators and thereby paved the way for the collapse which developed.

Professor Fisher defended his previous contention that stock prices were reflecting better business conditions by pointing to the vastly increased productivity per man since 1922, the "mass production" in invention, and similar factors. "Over-exploitation of a good thing" by a small minority of investors, placed by Professor Fisher at from 25 to 30 per cent of the whole, set in, he explained. The Federal Reserve System should have raised its interest rate all around, he contended. The Reserve System raised the rediscount rate in New York but at the same time reduced rates on acceptances. Both interest rates should have been increased, he contended.

Other speakers at the conference gave varying interpretations of the stock market collapse, and David Friday, economist, who presided, said he was not satisfied that the final explanation had been given.

L. R. Robinson, Second International Security Corporation, defended investment trusts from the attack made the day before by Prof. William Z. Ripley, Harvard. Such trusts have increased capital from $1,100,000,000 in January to perhaps $1,750,000,000 at present, he said.

Carl Snyder, reserve bank, New York City, attributed the speculative orgy to action of big corporations in issuing vast numbers of securities and thereby acquiring tremendous funds for which they had no immediate need.

Construction expenditure increases for 1930 were forecast by Thomas S. Holden, vice-president, F. W. Dodge Corporation, in the course of a series of reviews of business conditions in 1929.

President Hoover's business conferences were cited as notable factors in increasing stability and stimulating construction, and the increase in the coming year might very well go as high as 10 per cent, in the opinion of Mr. Holden.

"Summing up the prospect for the coming year," Mr. Holden said, "volume of construction expenditures in this country may be expected to increase in 1930 for four important reasons:

"1. The turn in the money market, so dramatically ushered in by the stock market break of late October, releases investment money for construction purposes at favorable interest rates.

"2. The President's business conferences have thrown the spotlight on the necessity of construction to go ahead in order to stabilize business and have encouraged those controlling important projects to make early decisions to go ahead.

"3. There is a very considerable demand for public improvement projects, both buildings and engineering work that has not been taken care of.

"4. The rather drastic decline in residential building that took place in 1929 has done much to correct the conditions of oversupply that existed in this class of buildings at the opening of the year and has thereby increased residential building demand to some extent.

GEN. SMUTS EN ROUTE FOR UNITED STATES

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—General Smuts, accompanied by Philip Kerr, secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, is now en route to the United States aboard the Berengaria and is proceeding from New York directly to Canada, where he is to speak at Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto, returning to New York for the League of Nations Union meeting on Jan. 5. On the following day he will speak in Boston and on Jan. 7 at Yale University. He is also booked to make another speech either at Cincinnati or Chicago, after which he will go to Washington for three days.

After leaving Washington Gen. Smuts is booked to speak at Philadelphia, but this engagement depends on the date of sailing for Europe. During the final week he will spend in England before returning to Cape Town he will address the Institute of International Affairs here on Jan. 28.

ARGENTINA BUYS VERY BEST CARS ON THE MARKET

(Continued from Page 1)

with main arteries leading to the port, but, due to the present muddled situation in Argentine politics, most observers see little hope for any definite action being taken on this matter in the near future.

Brazil's Roads and Cars Increase in Like Ratio

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Brazil's 113 odd thousand kilometers of automobile roads denote that an incipient road-net is being established in South America which will eventually contribute to that great project, the Pan-American Highway.

There are in Brazil approximately 200,000 automobiles, it is estibated. This figure represents an increase of about 35,000 over last year's number. The State of Sao Paulo has the greatest number of cars, 69,000, followed by the Federal District with 18,000.

The American manufacturer dominates the automobile market in Brazil. His confidence in this field is expressed by the fact that a large American concern recently installed a factory near Sao Paulo at a cost of nearly $3,000,000 and with a capacity of producing as many as 320 cars a day. Auburn has introduced its innovation, the Cord car, with the front-wheel drive.

Peru, Building Up Roads Buys More and More Cars

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Peru, a country virtually without highways until 1921, today has more than 11,000 miles of roads constructed, with a building program calling for 12,500 miles more within a few years.

Decreased values of low-priced cars, a steady exchange rate, improved models, the sales registry system, and the steady extension of the road-building program, have been the outstanding factors in the motor vehicle trade.

During the third quarter of 1929 the automobile trade has declined somewhat because of general business stagnation and increased motor vehicle registration taxes, effective since July 1. Low priced cars have not been affected as much as the more expensive ones, the new closed models especially continuing in favor.

Competition of cars other than those made in the United States continues negligible. Municipal regulations restricting new bus registrations have prevented important sales in recent months. Of some 300 motorcycles in the country about 60 per cent are made in the United States, the others being principally of British manufacture. Of some 39 airplanes in Peru, all but two were manufactured in the United States. Owing to lack of banking support an $800,000 government contract for planes is threatened with cancellation by an American firm.

Chile Fast Becoming Motorized, Builds Roads

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The automobile trade in Chile is generally increasing with the satisfactory economic situation of the country. During November 300 cars were sold in the city of Santiago alone, and about 200 in the provinces.

The Government has an intensive road-building program under way, which in itself, will provide for a steadily increasing demand for automobiles and, especially trucks. From all the leading cities highways have been constructed or are in the process of construction, and automobile associations are being organized everywhere.

Autobuses, of American make, are operating in active competition with street car, interurban and railroad communications in the vicinity of Chile's two principal cities, Santiago and Valparaiso.

The highway system south from Santiago toward Temuco, 430 miles away in the Central Valley, is especially good, and the Government plans to continue this road network as far south as Puerto Montt, 650 miles distant. A broad concrete highway is now under construction between Santiago and Valparaiso, 116 miles away, on the seacoast. Other highways radiate from Santiago to Melipilla, Los Andes and Apoquindo, with a total of 305 miles actually completed and in first class condition.

HINKLER BUILDING AMPHIBIAN

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Bert Hinkler, who made the lone flight from Australia in 15 days, is now building a special machine. This will be a small amphibian monoplane driven by two 40-horsepower engines in tandem, fitted with both floats and wheels.

CORN SLACKERS FIND NO PLACE IN NEW STRAINS

Convention of Agronomists Traces Advance Made by Modern Farming

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—Assembled here in the center of the Nation's corn belt, delegates to the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and its 129 affiliated organizations, are keenly interested in the progress "scientific agriculture" is making.

Corn raisers are beginning to show the same skill and devotion in working with their material as the breeders of the gladiolus and the dahlia, H. A. Wallace, Des Moines farm publisher, told the American Society of Agronomy. The result is, he said, "that the best combinations of inbred strains have the ability to outyield the best open pollinated varieties of corn of the same maturity by at least 10 per cent."

Mr. Wallace forecast that the corn of the future will have a stiffer stalk, a uniform ear height of about 3½ feet, a much stronger shank and increased dietetic appeal to domestic animals.

H. K. Hayes of the University of Minnesota told the society that double crosses, adapted to central Minnesota conditions, which will yield 10 to 15 per cent more shelled corn per acre, will be distributed for the first time in 1930.

"There are no slackers in this type of corn," Mr. Hayes said. "Each plant has its share and there are no barren stocks."

J. N. Gamble of Columbia University, addressing the psychologists' section of the organization, revealed that "within classical types of college preparation the pupils of high intelligence choose most of their electives outside the realms of natural sciences." He said Latin, modern foreign languages and mathematics have the call.

C. C. Wylie, University of Iowa, told delegates that "24,000,000 meteors strike the earth's atmosphere every day."

BUSINESS ROAD IS FOUND THICK WITH PITFALLS

(Continued from Page 1)

yers' Association and the Bronx County Lawyers' Association united in conducting an extensive investigation of the same subject, the results of which have not yet been published. Simultaneously the United States Department of Commerce instituted an inquiry into the economic phases of bankruptcy, and Yale law school started a survey of bankruptcy cases in Philadelphia to determine the social and economic causes of business failures.

All these investigations, except that of Yale, were concerned primarily with bankruptcy practices, with a view to strengthening and reinforcing the bankruptcy law to withstand abuses and function more effectively as a deterrent to fraud.

Judge Clark, however, who has been keenly interested in the bankruptcy problem for years, sees the whole situation as an index of inherent weaknesses in the fabric of business structure in this country, rather than one of technical administration after the insolvency stage has been reached. Indeed, the bankruptcy situation, as Judge Clark views it, is vastly more far-reaching in its effect than a mere defalcation of bankrupt to creditor, since it takes its toll from consumers in every city, village, hamlet and agricultural section in the country.

Penetration beneath the crust of business technicalities, he said, reveals a sub-strata of ignorant, inefficient and wasteful business practices that help to send the aggregate losses to business through bankruptcies in the United States skyrocketing to a figure of about $500,000,000 a year.

Must Cover Wide Field

"To deal with the bankruptcy situation adequately," said Judge Clark in an interview, "we must go much farther afield than mere administrative improvements in the law itself. We must understand the antecedents of bankruptcy and set up legal restrictions which will make it more difficult for bankrupts to go back into business when they have failed through gross incompetence.

"The present situation reflects the vast resources in this country and the tremendous opportunities for disregarding loss. But we are rapidly reaching a stage where we must stop these expensive and careless methods. We must take these losses into account and take steps to reduce them.

"Assuming that we could make administrative improvements that would decrease the yearly cost of administering bankruptcies from the present figure of about $40,000,000 to say $20,000,000 the saving would be insignificant compared with what we might accomplish by cutting in half the $500,000,000 a year lost to business through bankruptcies.

"The present situation really penalizes the consumer, since it is the consumer who eventually pays the cost of business losses. Indeed, the whole risk of inefficiency in business is laid on the consumer. Manufacturers, eager to sell, often spend millions of dollars to force goods on people who would be better off without them, and the losses they incur in this intensive sales program are tacked on to the prices of their products."

Discharges Too Easy to Get

A fundamental weakness of the entire system is the ease with which bankrupts can obtain a discharge, Judge Clark declared.

"Large numbers of incompetent persons who should not be working independently are in business for themselves," he continued. "Under the existing laws, even when they go into bankruptcy, these people find it easy to obtain a discharge and start out in other business enterprises. The law should be amended to prevent this."

Several years ago Judge Clark's attention was directed to what seemed to him the serious deficiencies of the bankruptcy system in the United States. Three years ago, while abroad, he made a special study of bankruptcy systems in England, France and Italy, sitting in during many proceedings and getting a close-up view of the procedure generally.

"I found that the courts in those countries always examine bankrupts personally," he said. "Very often the court is able to refuse a discharge when he finds the bankrupt has conducted his business carelessly. The bankruptcy laws in England, France and Italy are much stricter than ours.

"In England a discharge can be refused if the bankrupt's assets have not amounted to 10s. in the pound, or 50 per cent of his liabilities. He cannot be discharged unless he satisfies the court that his business has been conducted in such a way that he cannot be held justly responsible for the failure. Nor can he get a discharge if he has been indulging in rash or hazardous speculation.

Law Stricter in France

"In France the law is even stricter. If a man becomes bankrupt under certain circumstances he must serve a prison term. Fraudulent bankruptcy is a felony. Bankruptcy is a misdemeanor if the bankrupt spent large sums of money, indulged in short selling or did not keep books.

"In all those countries the general policy when a bankrupt comes into court asking for a discharge is to make sure he has conducted his business on sound lines.

"In the United States the discharge can be refused only if the bankruptcy has been fraudulent or the bankrupt has not kept books. And these provisions are so hedged around with technicalities that, in actual practice, it is very difficult to refused a discharge. For instance, if a bankrupt cannot write, he may be absolved from the requirement to keep books."

With this background of experience in bankruptcy practices abroad, Judge Clark initiated a special investigation last spring with a view to gaining practical information on the situation here.

"I examined personally about 100 bankrupts who had applied for a discharge," he said, "and found that the chief reason for their bankruptcy was the hopeless inefficiency with which they had conducted their businesses. When asked if they had any idea whether they were making profits, they could not tell what it had cost them to do business. They didn't know what relation their expenses for wages and rent bore to their gross income. They had never figured it out. They made no attempt to figure overhead. Only about four of the entire number had kept books at all. About half the entire number were just going along from day to day selling their goods for what they thought they could get for them."

The End to Be Sought

Reports of his preliminary investigation attracted the attention of the heads of the Yale law school and of the United States Department of Commerce, who proposed to Judge Clark to allow their representatives to join forces with him and assist in the examinations.

Professor Douglas, explaining the part the Institute of Human Relations is taking in the inquiry, said that its interest was focused particularly on two phases of the situation: the antecedents of failure; the effect of the impact of insolvency on the particular individual and the readjustment he makes.

The report of the findings, he said, will be circulated not only among the bankrupts applying for a discharge, but among merchants and through chambers of commerce, credit associations and organizations of credit men throughout the country.

Questions contained in the questionnaire the bankrupt must answer include details of his capitalization when he started business; his connection with trade associations and credit bureaus; his inventory; purchase and sales practices; the amount of time he and members of his family devoted to his business affairs; the size of his family and number of dependents; their occupation, age, education; their effect on his financial difficulties; itemization of unusual expenditures for the family during his last year in business and their relation to similar expenditures in former years; changes of residences; personal habits; size, detailed description and cost of present residence, and business standing in community.

The inquiry, Professor Douglas added, is expected not only to show the specific respects in which the bankruptcy law should be amended to cope with the situation, but also will give extensive publicity to the general requirements of sound business practice, and, it is hoped, lead many merchants to revise careless and ignorant methods which might otherwise lead them to insolvency.

SPAIN CUTS NAVY'S BUILDING PROGRAM

MADRID (AP)—The Minister of the Navy said Dec. 28 that naval experts have suggested the building of submarines and armored warships as suitable for Spain.

The budget for naval building, however, has been cut, as the Government wishes to curtail its expenditures. The new plan calls for a yearly outlay of 61,000,000 pesetas instead of 100,000,000, as heretofore.

This cut in the budget will delay the construction of new ships. Two new cruisers which were to have been delivered in 1932 and 1933, will not be received by the Government until 1935 and 1936, and only five submarines will be built next year, instead of 12, as had been planned, furthermore, eight destroyers which should have been launched during 1930, will not take the water until 1938.

MATHEMATICAL GROUP RE-ELECTS OFFICERS

BETHLEHEM, Pa. (AP)—Prof. E. R. Hedrick of Los Angeles was re-elected president of the American Mathematical Society at its annual meeting, and R. G. D. Richardson, dean of Brown University, was re-elected secretary.

Secretary Richardson announced that 97 new members had been elected, and Benjamin W. Fito of Columbia University, treasurer, reported an endowment fund of $76,000. Mr. Fito stated that the prize fund amounted to $7000 and that there was $5248 in the life membership reserves. It was decided to increase the annual dues to $8.

WIDENED RANGE OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL URGED

Political Scientists in Convention Consider Concentration of Civic Power

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Changes in administrative practices to meet the increasing problems of government were discussed in the convention of the American Political Science Association here.

Much attention was given to the need to revise county governmental machinery. In a joint session with the American Labor Legislation Association, John A. Fairlie, president of the political science group, reviewed recent trends in political theories and practice.

In a round-table discussion of "Pressure Groups in Legislation," P. H. Odegard of Williams College said our political parties were not designed to give effective representation to the divergent viewpoints present in the body of our citizenry.

"It is not unnatural for those who pay the piper to insist upon calling the tune," he continued. "Most lobbyists are nonpartisan. All political creeds are grist for their mills so long as they get what they want. It is useless to bewail the existence of lobbies. Through them the individual often attains his only true representation.

"Public opinion in any other sense than organized group opinion is a phantom. What we most imperatively need is to turn the light of publicity upon the methods which these groups employ and to let legislators and administrators know for whom and by what right the lobbyist speaks."

Other round-table discussions were on county government, national and state administration, types of political personalities, public personnel policies, current trend in political and legal thought, and legislatures and legislation.

A criticism of the county manager scheme was offered by Kirk H. Porter, University of Iowa; county government in southern states was reviewed by W. C. Murphy, West Virginia University; and other speakers told of the practices in their states.

"Those who declaim about the 'vanishing rights of the states,'" said Mr. Fairlie, "overlook the steady expansion of state activities and the reorganization and centralization of state administration. Machine methods and large scale production have been applied to politics, not only in the conduct of election campaigns, but in developing a governmental structure which yields quantity production of legislation.

"Economic considerations may also throw light on the trend toward the concentration of political power. The supporters of local home rule against state control often fail to see that growth of cities and expansion of municipal functions are also important examples of enlarging spheres of public action, which is gaining ground in the movement for regional planning and government, and the more recent developments in international organization are parts of the same general tendency. In all governmental systems, the increase of executive authority is another phase of the same movement. Political centralization is then but one aspect of a general movement in all fields of human action.

"One factor affecting its development especially in the United States has hardly been realized," he continued. "The national income tax, with its accepted principles of progressive rates and centralized administration, gives to the central governments vastly greater financial resources than those of the states and local governments, and thus provides the means for a still greater expansion of national centralization, of which flood control and farm relief are the latest illustrations."

About the divergent county systems he said: "County areas established in the days of mud roads and oxcarts, and difficult to change in most states, are too small for an age of motorcars and concrete highways; and functions which might be performed by larger counties must now be carried on by the states, by private corporations, or not at all."

He proposed a division of the county into a limited number of districts for special purposes and cited how that had been done in some states.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Samuel M. Bary, Brookline, N. Y.
Mrs. Emma G. Nies, Portland, Me.
Frances Nies, Portland, Me.
Mrs. William S. Townsend, Melrose, Mass.
Carol M. Townsend, Melrose, Mass.
Jeannette Kimberlin, Tulsa, Okla.
C. H. Simmons, Baltimore, Md.
Bertha N. Smith, Providence, R. I.
Miss S. Maria Smith, Providence, R. I.
Ernest M. Ferguson, Boston, Mass.
Edmund S. Ferguson, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Muriel C. Richardson, Reading, Mass.
Forrest C. Palmer, Reading, Mass.
Roger H. Brown, Reading, Mass.
Willis F. Tucker Jr., Reading, Mass.
Morton Brown, Reading, Mass.
Clifton D. Le Tourneau, Wilmington, Mass.
Francis A. Barton, Stoneham, Mass.
Phyllis R. Kimball, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
George S. Menninger, Ft. Smith, Ark.
R. Sherman Morgan, Omaha, Neb.
Edna L. Earnest, Peoria, Ill.
Mrs. Lucy M. Mann, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Mrs. Jennie M. Holmes, Malden, Mass.
Elizabeth Holmes, Malden, Mass.

GRAF ZEPPELIN POLAR FLIGHT CHANGED TO 1931

BERLIN (AP)—The Aeroarctic Society has issued a statement that the projected North Pole expedition in the dirigible Graf Zeppelin has been called off for 1930, but that it is fully expected the flight will be made in 1931.

On Dec. 23 the Berlin offices of the Zeppelin Company announced that the flight had been cancelled. Previously there had been a difference of opinion between Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the craft, and Capt. Walter Bruns, Secretary of the Aeroarctic Society, as to the feasibility of the proposed flight. Dr. Eckener said that neither the Zeppelin Company nor the Aeroarctic Society had been able to obtain insurance.

SWITZERLAND TO PAY AMERICAN LOAN IN '31

BERNE, Switz. (AP)—The federal council decided Dec. 27 that the Swiss loan of 1920 negotiated in the United States should be repaid Jan. 1, 1931.

The loan conditions carried a clause that the loan could be repaid in 1931 at the rate of 105 or in 1940 at par. The amount, $25,000,000, will be redeemed in 1931 at 105.

JAPAN'S ENVOY VISITS CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Kenichi Tomita, commercial representative of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of Japan, has arrived here to study business relations between Chile and his country.

Inquiry on Palestine Riots End Sessions

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The commissioners inquiring into the Palestine riots of August last finished their work at a final session in camera on Dec. 28.

Before adjournment the commissioners issued a statement saying in part: "From all parties we have had a full measure of assistance and co-operation in our work.

"The mission we have received from His Majesty's Government is twofold. We have completed the first part—namely that of carrying out a local inquiry. In the more difficult task which lies before us, that of determining the causes of the outbreak and framing recommendations for the future, we shall be encouraged by the thought that all in this country who were concerned in our inquiry readily co-operated with us. We shall apply ourselves to that task with full confidence that they will be equally ready to co-operate with us in the conduct of the future policy of this country on such lines as His Majesty's Government . . . may decide to adopt."

The commission began official inquiry Oct. 24 under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Shaw, ex-Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements. Other members are Sir Henry D. Betterton, Conservative; R. Hopkins Morris, Liberal, and Henry Snell, Labor. The commission leaves Palestine for England immediately.

In Ye Olde Days They Legislated to Keep Pay Down, Instead of Up

But When 50 Cents Was Considered High Daily Wage Butter Was 2 Cents, Pork 3 Cents and Ham 7 Cents a Pound

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Almost from the time when the first Elizabethan colonist put his broad-buckled shoe ashore on the New World down to the present there has been a plaint against "high American wages," the records of the Department of Labor, running from 1620 down to 1930, show.

According to a survey of human documents just prepared and issued by the department, it was not later than 1625 that a colonial treasurer of the Virginia Colony began to denounce the "upstart workingmen" of that day for demanding wages that were "intolerable."

Wages at that time actually amounted to a few shillings for a week's work, while indentured servants were very well satisfied if they merely received their liberty after years of toil.

Just how much it cost to paper a room in Cambridge, Mass., in the days of George Washington, the cost of making shoes, of a cook, of an indentured schoolmaster are all contained in the remarkable collection assembled for the first time.

The first thought of Colonial legislators was to restore parity of wages in America and the Mother Country by legislative enactment, the Labor Department's volume shows. They passed laws strictly limiting the amounts which the craftsmen of those times could receive. The New World required an amount of labor that immigration could not rapidly supply and control of wages inevitably collapsed before the scarcity of workingmen.

In Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630 it was ordered that,

"Carpenters, Joyners, Brickelayers, Sawers and Thatchers shal not take above 2s (48.6 cents) a day, and 16d (32 cents) a day if they have meate and drinke nor any man shall give more, under paine of 10s ($2.43) to taker and giver. . . . It was ordered that labourers shal not take above 12d (24.3 cents) a day for their worke and not above 6d (12 cents) and meat and drink, under paine of 10s ($2.43)."

Although this law was not successful and operated less than 6 months this did not discourage the optimistic legislators who put their faith in law to regulate supply and demand. They kept the same rate for common labor but reduced the rate with "dyett" to 14d (28 cents) instead of 16d!

However wages went up. From that time when "country pay" in New England included such mediums of exchange as beaver skins and corn, and workers "were found" with "dyett," to the days of the Virginia planter aristocracy and spread of the slave system, there was a gradual but inevitable increase in wages. Prices had a practice of increasing, too.

In 1633, according to the tables, a pound of butter cost 12 cents. But that was when high "famine" prices prevailed! By 1678, butter had reached a more "normal" level of 5 cents a pound; beef was sold at the equivalent of 2 cents a pound; pork at 3 cents a pound.

To jump a century, day labor averaged 50 cents for the United States in 1785, good improved lands near towns at that time cost $2.50 an acre, and a bushel of wheat cost 60 cents! Incidentally, hams were sold on the basis of 7 cents a pound.

One record shows that board in Virginia in the middle of the seventeenth century was 5 pounds sterling ($24.50 a year, on which a contemporary wrote "anyone can live in a manner which in England would entail an outlay of 30 pound sterling ($145.80)."

The indenture system of labor sprang up, and shiploads of men, women and children arrived who agreed to pay their passage money by accepting voluntary servitude for a stipulated period. The orphan asylums of Europe were emptied in this way. After the emigrating servant, whether indentured or perhaps kidnapped, coming by free-will or as a convict, had survived the hardships and perils of the voyage, he became merely merchandise when the ship reached its American port.

A bill against a runaway servant dated Philadelphia, July 17, 1769, shows him charged with all the costs of his own recovery which, in a lump sum, added 15 months of servitude beyond his original indentured period.

POST ENDORSES PROTOCOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—Adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice, under the new protocol embodying the Root formula, was unanimously indorsed by the local post of the American Legion at a recent meeting.

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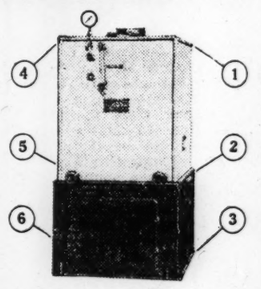

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AVIATION · RADIO

Co-operation in Aerial Transport Helping to Solve Legal Questions

This is the fifth and last of a series of articles on "The Air in International Relations," which began Dec. 23.

By HIRAM L. JOME
Professor of Economics, Denison University

THOUGH the sovereignty theory both in regard to aircraft and the radio seems to be universally adopted, there are numerous evidences of unity in international practices.

Air transport, like radio, must function on a wide international basis if it is to become of great practical importance. A mere internal line especially in the smaller countries is of slight value, except perhaps as a feeder. A company naturally wishes to extend its operations beyond the borders of its own country thus perhaps diverting traffic from a foreign company.

With the present demand for air service, there is usually not enough traffic for one line, to say nothing of competitive routes. Therefore, the inevitable is happening—an agreement of co-operation.

Such co-operation among companies of different nationalities takes several forms:

1. Each company forms a link in the international service. The general rule in arrangements of this kind is that each company operates over its own national territory to an important airport near or across the border where the passengers and goods are transferred to the planes of the other. This arrangement is found among companies of Switzerland, Germany, France, and Holland.

Division of Routes

2. Co-operation may take the form of alternating services, by which companies divide a certain route. The importance of these two types of co-operative services may be seen from the fact that about 8 per cent of the mileage of European airways is classified as "joint service routes."

3. Where a company furnishes the entire service between international points, the countries traversed are more and more, in accordance with Articles 22 and 24 of the International Convention, permitting the foreign planes to make use of their lighting, communication, landing field, and weather reporting facilities. Sometimes there is even co-operative subsidizing of a company by several nations. Perhaps the most conspicuous illustration is the C. I. D. N. A. of France, operating a route from Paris to Constantinople via Strasbourg, Prague, Vienna, Bucharest and other intermediate cities. This company is subsidized by France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Serbia and Switzerland.

4. Another trend toward uniformity is the standardization of air traffic rules and provisions as to lighting and marking of aircraft, which are provided in detail by both conventions.

5. Finally, may be mentioned the recent action of the Berlin conference of the International Air Traffic Association, which introduced an international way bill printed in three languages, two of which are always to be French and English. This conference also discussed international pilot permits, international statistical returns, international insurance and a co-ordinated air schedule.

Co-operation on Passports

The International Chamber of Commerce also adopted resolutions in regard to aviation. Many countries provide for the co-operative viséing of passports and inspecting of baggage. The London Royal Aero Club is issuing air customs passes which are recognized by Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Rumania, and Switzerland, and which carry the guarantee of the aero clubs of 25 nations.

6. In the field of radio such co-operation takes the form of international circuits. The Radio Corporation of America has traffic agreements with foreign companies or governments for the operation of the other end of its international circuits. On account of the fact that radio in foreign countries is generally either operated by the government or controlled by a private monopoly it was early seen that the American end of the circuits would also need to be monopolized.

Obviously, with competition in the United States, the foreign stations could play the American competitors off against one another, thus diminishing the proportions of the total receipts accruing to the American station and increasing the share of the foreign operator.

Closely related to the problem of sovereignty in the air are the questions of nationality of aircraft and the jurisdiction over contracts made and acts committed aboard "ship." According to both the International and the Pan-American Conventions, aircraft possess the nationality of the state in which they are registered.

Two Conflicting Views

Two conflicting views are held as to the laws governing the activities on board aircraft. The first is that, strictly speaking, according to the generally accepted sovereignty theory, the acts committed or contracts entered into aboard an aircraft should be subject to the laws of the subjacent state.

The opposing doctrine is that as long as the plane does not land or the occupants do not commit acts which disturb the peace, property and tranquillity of the residents below, the subjacent states should not take jurisdiction. The subjacent authorities, of course, could impose traffic and customs regulations, and would take jurisdiction in all instances where the welfare of their government or people is concerned.

Much can be said in favor of both policies. For the former point of view we may argue that if the subjacent state is sovereign in the air space, it must, by the mere strength of logic, possess jurisdiction over all acts committed aboard the aircraft. Any other view would be paradoxical and contrary to fundamentals.

This seems to be the opinion of the writers of the Uniform State Aeronautics Act adopted by 11 states and territories, which provides:

"Section 6. 'The liability of the owner of one aircraft to the owner of another aircraft, or to aeronauts or passengers on either aircraft, for damages caused by collision on land or in the air, shall be determined by the rules of law applicable to torts on land.'

"Section 7. 'All crimes, torts and other wrongs committed by or against an aeronaut or passenger while in flight over this state shall be governed by the laws of this state, and the question whether damages occasioned by or to an aircraft while in flight over this state constitutes a tort, crime or other wrong by or against the owner of such aircraft, shall be determined by the laws of this state.'

"Section 8. 'All contractual and other legal relations entered into by aeronauts or passengers while in flight over this state shall have the same effect as if entered into on the land or water beneath.'

"Section 10. 'Any aeronaut or passenger who, while in flight within this state, shall intentionally kill or attempt to kill any birds or animals shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine of not more than $25, or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both.'"

Advocates of the latter policy argue that a passing aircraft may be considered in the position of a ship in the territorial waters or the marginal seas of a friendly foreign country. Though the foreign authorities would undoubtedly, except in the case of a public vessel, take cognizance of a grosser crime and could serve legal processes affecting those on board, nevertheless any lesser crime or any act committed or contracts entered into aboard a vessel so located would, by a comity among nations, remain under the jurisdiction of the country of registration.

The entire question is in an unsolved condition. It seems to the writer that while the fundamental of unlimited jurisdiction by the subjacent authority has the advantage of consistency with the full sovereignty theory and has the more formidable legal authority in its favor, yet international comity, the present-day practices in maritime law, and the difficulty faced by the subjacent authorities in enforcing their full rights, point to the ultimate adoption of some system under which the subjacent nation will exercise no jurisdiction over events or acts aboard aircraft which do not concern its residents and do not disturb its peace and security.

A baby was recently born to an American mother aboard an airplane flying 1200 feet above Miami, Fla. An interesting problem in international law would arise if the birth had occurred in an airplane of American registry while the craft was passing through the air above, for instance, Canada. Would the child be of American or Canadian nationality?

Some of the problems arising out of the air in international relations will be solved by judicial interpretation and by analogy with existing law. Others will require special statutory legislation and international agreements. International law has in the past largely involved rights and duties on the sea; in the future we will also see the development of the law of the air.

Pilot Lights Airport by Dropping Light

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

A CLEVER scheme has been evolved in Spain by the firm of S. Sanchez Quiñones by which a pilot arriving at an airdrome after dark can turn on the lights for himself. He drops a flare from a height of some 800 feet over a triangle of colored lights on the ground. In the triangle is a concrete pillar holding a photo-electric cell which is so sensitive as to be actuated by the flare dropping anywhere within 200 feet. The illumination of the cell causes a current of .000,0001 ampère to pass, which operates a micro-relay, which in turn operates a power relay allowing a 400-ampère current to pass, lighting the flood lights, boundary lights, and obstruction lights of the airdrome.

World Progress in Radio

ERECTION of a radiocasting station on an ice-cap, figuratively, in Iceland; the subsidizing of radiocasting in Switzerland by the Government to the extent of 1,700,900 francs; television between Milan and Turin, in Italy; the establishment of a chain of radio stations in Mexico for the benefit of aviation; the construction of a 60,000-watt and a 120,000-watt radiocasting station in Czechoslovakia; the unification of 52 wireless stations in China under control of the Ministry of Communications; direct radio-telephone communication between Spain and Argentina; and the construction of a new 40,000-watt radiocasting station in England, are among recent developments suggesting new milestones in the radio progress of foreign countries.

That radio and aviation—the two modern dissipators of distance—should invade Iceland at the same time cannot be a mere coincidence. These two vanguards of progress suggest an educational awakening in the frozen north. When the Icelandic Government, through the Marconi Company, completes the erection of a 16,000-watt radio station in the vicinity of Reykjavik, explorers to that region can no longer report the amazement of Eskimos when listening to music and speech from radiocasting stations. The new station is scheduled for completion in June, 1930, the thousandth anniversary of the Icelandic Parliament.

While commercial interests are subsidizing American radiocasting stations—through their liberal purchase of air advertising—the Swiss Government has manifested interest in the reorganization of radiocasting in Switzerland to the extent of voting a subsidy of 1,700,000 francs—one Swiss franc being equivalent to 19.30 cents in American money. Of this government appropriation, 760,000 francs are to be expended in the erection of a 45,000-watt station in German Switzerland, 580,000 francs for a 16,000-watt station in French Switzerland, and 360,000 francs for the construction of stations of lesser magnitude.

With the establishment of radiotelephone communication between three or four cities in Italy and New York City, by way of London, there is a simultaneous but unrelated announcement to the effect that Milan and Turin are to be linked by means of a television channel. Special cable connections are now being established between these two Italian cities, and when these have been completed programs will be inaugurated for the benefit of citizens of these two respective towns.

Paralleling a similar development in the United States, a chain of radio stations is being constructed along the airways of Mexico—both as a safety factor in the promotion of aeronautics and for routine communication between airplanes and ground radio stations and vice versa. Passenger-carrying planes are being outfitted with radio transmitting and receiving sets, thus offering a vitalizing contact with stations located on the ground.

An expanson of radiocasting in Czechoslovakia involves the construction of two powerful transmitting stations, with respective power ratings of 60,000 and 120,000 watts. These lusty dispensers of electrical energy are to be located in the vicinity of Prague and their structural cost will represent an expenditure of $470,588. A double radio-telegraph station, employing short wavelengths, is to be built by the administration of the Czechoslovak Posts and Telegraphs at Podebrady, Bohemia.

Government subsidy and control of Chinese radio stations are implied in the recent sweeping action of the National Reconstruction Commission in transferring 28 wireless stations from its supervision to that of the Ministry of Communications. This wholesale turnover brings the total number of Chinese stations under unified government control to 52. This, in the strictest sense of the term, means centralized or unified control.

Direct radio-telephone communication between Spain and Argentina has been inaugurated and the service may be extended to other South American countries. Spanish radiocasting service is undergoing a process of consolidation—a national network of 19 stations being exploited as a unified system, with the support of government assistance.

A 40,000-watt radiocasting station is scheduled for construction in England, to be built at Slaithwaite, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and is to constitute a unit in the chain of stations of the British Broadcasting Company. Aiming to be the largest radiocasting unit in northern England, the physical equipment will consist of two transmitters, each having a power rating of 40,000 watts.

Anthony Fokker Self-Taught Flier

THAT Anthony H. G. Fokker taught himself to fly is revealed in "Lindbergh Flies On," a new book by Earl Reeves, published by Robert M. McBride & Co.

The story is told in a chapter called "He Launched 10,000 Ships" in a book which deals with the aviation progress since the Paris flight and which tells the personal stories of many leaders in aviation.

Mr. Fokker, Reeves explains, built a new type of plane, with the aid of a single mechanic. The Dutch designer was then 20. He had never flown, and he had never seen anyone fly.

He took his little plane out onto a field and cautiously, step by step, taught himself to fly.

"He speeded the engines a bit; the wheels left the ground for a second," Mr. Reeves writes. "His plane would lift itself!

"He took another hop, and another. Then longer and higher ones. After a while he was turning corners. And a few days later when he had done the necessary—and extremely simple—maneuvers, he was awarded a pilot's license."

From that early beginning, Mr. Reeves traces the Fokker story through the years—and 50-odd models—to the biggest land plane, the 32-passenger model. At one point the author gives a picture of Mr. Fokker in action in these words:

"Squatted on top this ship one day, looking very much like Puck in a business suit, Fokker tugged at wires and controls and cascaded orders upon the heads of mechanics below. They hustled in cheerful enjoyment of the scene. The "boss" was on the job. He knew things. He knew what was right and what was wrong—with an unerring instinct.

"Here was a master craftsman, among craftsmen.

"Around and about, waiting, were executives, each with a sheaf of important papers in hand. A secretary came forward with a notation of seven long distance calls—also waiting.

"Fokker remained oblivious to all this. Here was a new model, to be tested on the morrow, and all else must wait. And on the morrow of that day he, personally, would fly this new boat, raking it fore and aft with a critical eye.

"He is an aeronautical genius who has launched 10,000 ships, but each new model is the most important thing in his life."

POPULAR ORCHESTRAL LEADER

Gene Rodemich, Radio Playboy

GENE RODEMICH is associate musical director of Sound Studios of New York, Inc. As such he directs the Atwater Kent popular music hour. He does not look like a musical director. Walking along the street he might be mistaken for a stock clerk in a dry goods house. He is very small, about five feet. So they give him a rostrum to stand on. Five minutes before the hour he puts orchestrations on the music stands. A pencil sticks slantingly behind his ear. He mounts the rostrum and smiles. Or rather, grins. The members of the orchestra "kid him along." One wonders how he ever bluffed his way into a job as musical director. He seems to have no authority over his players. Some of the seats are vacant. Gene is not at all pertrubed. The last ones arrive just on the stroke of the hour, hurry to their places, and get their instruments to position just in time.

Gene takes a pencil from behind his ear. He uses it for a baton. His mouth tightens, a mischievous smile remains in his eyes. When the soloist sings into the "mike" he looks on as though it were an intrusion. The singing is so low that it cannot be heard over the orchestra. However, the singer is so close to the microphone that it comes through the loud speaker fine. But it looks funny, as though he were caressing the "mike" and moving his lips. Gene looks through the glass window to the monitor room. The mixer smiles. It's coming over O. K.

The solo is over. Rodemich loosens up, smiles, bends his knees, sways. The players laugh at him silently. He tries to become serious, but is barely successful. He can pull his mouth down, but his eyes remain humorous. The program continues. His brown damp hair, parted in the middle, begins to drop over his forehead. Victor Arden, over in the corner at the piano, chews gum. During Limehouse Blues, Gene, one hand in lower vest pocket, looks dreamily at the ceiling.

Someone from the monitor room brings him a note. He wakes up—reads—nods. The man goes back to the monitor room. Gene looks at his wrist watch; 40 minutes gone, 20 to go. Arden looks bored. He's been pushing piano keys all day. He chews his gum in time to the music. Then comes his piano duet. He smiles over to his partner across the way, straightens up and goes to it. Gene looks on, the musicians rest. Like a six-day bicycle racer in a spurt. More selections. Finally, into the last piece, all juggled to fit into the remaining time with trick choruses. Gene indicates in pantomime what comes next, a "sax" chorus.

The saxophonist is a slim chap, hair slicked, dressed like a vaudevillian in blue serge, neatly pressed. He makes the sax talk, but doesn't get excited over it. A violin takes the next. As the saxophonist backs away from before the microphone and continues playing on his way back to his seat in the second row, the violinist stands up.

He is different. Chubby, with black curly hair. Knows everybody. This is his fourth program since 8 o'clock, and it is not yet 11. Can he play! Gene points to someone else. He looks at his watch. At the clock. One more chorus.

The long red second hand on the clock moves slowly round. They play. Thirty seconds to go. They climb into the last stretch. Gene leads, one eye on the clock, happy. They're playing great. The piano takes the break. Fifteen to go. A grand slam, the traps blaze away, the saxophones moan, and wander off to a far-away ending, stopped abruptly by the tinkle of the triangle, right on the hour.

The musicians get up, pack their instruments, and leave. Gene replaces his pencil in back of his ear, dismounts from the rostrum and collects the orchestrations from the stands and the floor where they have fallen. How small he looks! His eyes gleam. His mouth smiles. Pencil again behind ear. They say he is one of the up and coming young radio directors.

'Journey's End' Radiocast

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

THE amazing success of "Journey's End," by R. C. Sherriff—it is being played in 12 languages in 16 countries, and is being presented by five companies in the United States and by the same number in Great Britain—made its ultimate radio presentation almost inevitable; and the B. B. C. very appropriately chose Nov. 11 as the date for its fine and moving performance of this play, which many good judges consider the most impressive peace-manifesto ever written. The B. B. C. placed listeners still further in its debt by providing them, in its "Surprise Item" a few days before the production, with the opportunity of listening in to a radio interview with the author.

Mr. Sherriff said that the play, which was written originally for an amateur performance by the Kingston Rowing Club, was turned down by many managers before it was finally accepted for production in the West End of London. It throws an interesting light on the expert sense of the theater that Mr. Sherriff displays in so astonishing a fashion for an author who has written only one play, to learn that "Journey's End" required very little alteration after it went into rehearsal, though its acting-time had to be reduced by about half an hour.

Commenting on the performances that his play has received in foreign lands, and excluding, for obvious reasons, the British productions, Mr. Sherriff considered that the most thrilling presentation was that given in Germany. The neutral countries were rather apt to overdo the noise effects which, in Germany (and also in the subsequent B. B. C. production), were cut down to a minimum. The character of the young public school man, Raleigh, with his zest and hero-worshiping, had been rather hard to understand abroad where the older men, especially Osborne, received more ready comprehension from both actors and audience.

When Mr. Sherriff was asked whether he considered "Journey's End" the greatest pacifist tract of the time, he answered that in writing it he had no thought of propaganda, but tried only to give a true picture of life as it was lived in a dugout from the point of view of an ordinary man, and he believed that the play would have been less successful had he attempted to conceive it from any other angle.

The radio performance of "Journey's End" was closely modeled on that which is being given at the Prince of Wales' Theater, and since it began 35 minutes later than the stage presentation, Reginald Smith was able to play the part of Captain Hardy, who appears only in the first 15 minutes of the drama, in both productions. The performance was in all ways impressive, and every situation and speech, excepting perhaps Stanhope's great line, "Must you sit on Osborne's bed?" which was altogether too delicate for the microphone, was as moving as on the stage.

H. H.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System, "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR THURSDAY, JAN. 2

Concert Artists

Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Richard Crooks, tenor; Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (Radio-victor—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Those who heard Mr. Tibbett over the radio earlier in the season should agree with us that he was one of the finest singers that we had ever had the good fortune to listen to. We still remember his rendition of "The Song of the Flea" and "On the Road to Mandalay," renditions that put any others that we have heard to date in the shade. It goes almost without saying that Mr. Crooks makes a fine second. 10.

Vocal and Instrumental

Vaudeville Matinee (Radio Keith-Orpheum—WEAF Chain). 5.

Kenyon Congdon, baritone; Columbia Symphony Orchestra (CBS). Secci's "Love Me or Not" and "Spanish Gold," by soloist. Light things of Balfe, Frimi, Lado, Grieg and Grainger by orchestra. 6.

Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Devora Nadworney, contralto; Judson House, tenor; Harry Horlick, conductor (WJZ Chain). Ballads of Thayer, Bland, Schubert and Lohr by soloists. Buzzi-Pechia, Debussy, Brahms and Finch by orchestra. "Stars of Melody" period. 7:30.

Male Quartet; James Melton, tenor; Frank Black, pianist; Singing Violins (Seiberling—WEAF Chain). Two selections of Cyril Scott, contemporary English composer, featured; "Lento," as piano solo, by Mr. Black, and "Lullaby" by the violin quartet. Victor Herbert, Youmans' and southern number by male quartet; Bizet aria and "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," by Mr. Melton. 9.

Oliver Smith, tenor; Eugene Ormandy, conductor and violin soloist (National Sugar—WEAF Chain). Verdi to open, Rimsky-Korsakoff, MacDowell, excerpts from Victor Herbert operettas of 1895, and Berlioz' "Rakoczy March" to close. 9:30.

Dixie Quartet; David Mendoza, conductor (Maxwell—WJZ Chain). Some college tunes to begin, a ballad and Negro spiritual by male quartet. Light classics by orchestra. 9:30.

Vocal Ensembles

Midweek Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain) Mixed quartet. 7.

"Cavalleria Rusticana" (WEAF Chain) National Grand Opera production. 11.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF, WTAG, WCAE, WRC, WWJ, WLS, KOA, KGO) Dinner music by string orchestra directed by Ludwig Laurier, now heard over a nation-wide chain. 6.

Comfort Music (Coward-WEAF Chain) Popular ballads by string group. 7:30.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain) Featuring the seldom played overture to Beethoven's only ballet, "The Creatures of Prometheus." Works of Haydn, Schubert, Mozart, Mendelssohn and Strauss programmed. 11.

"Dream Boat" (CBS) Quiet music by string group directed by Emery Deutsch, Columbia's gypsy music conductor. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Abe Lyman and his orchestra (WJZ Chain) 6.

Arthur Warren's Park Central Orchestra (WJZ Chain) Sound picture selections. 6:30.

Paul Specht's Governor Clinton Orchestra (CBS) 7.

Phil Ohman and Victor Arden, pianists, and specialty orchestra; motion picture star (Lehn and Fink-WJZ Chain) Bloom's "Sapphire" and "Twelfth Street Rag" by the two pianos. Musical comedy and sound picture music by dance orchestra. 8.

Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (Fleischmann-WEAF Chain transcontinental). 8.

Midweek Program (Atwater Kent-WJZ Chain) Hour of dance music. 10.

"Sparkers" (Champion-WJZ Chain) A famous triple play in the World Series of 1908, that also recalls the well-known combination, "Evers to Tinker to Chance," is Phil Carlin's sport drama, Irving Kaufman, soloist, and orchestra directed by Gustave Haenschen. 8:30.

Recitals

Ebony Twins, piano duo; Marie Gerard, soloist (CBS). "Candy Sticks," a novelty, Chopin's "Waltz in E flat" and medley of popular tunes by pianos. 5.

Characteristic Music

"Around the Samovar" (CBS) — All Russian music by Russian soloists and balalaika orchestra. 9:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Eva Le Gallienne and her Civic Repertory Theater (CBS). First act of "Mme. Bourrat," one of the leading plays in the season's repertory. 6:30.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent — WJZ Chain), WJZ, WBZ, WHAM, KDKA, WRC, WJR and CKGW. 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific, 10:30, C. S. T.

"Memory Lane" (NBC Pacific). New Year's resolutions. 9.

Washingtonia

"The Political Situation in Washington, Tonight" (CBS). Weekly summary by Frederic William Wile, Washington correspondent. 8:15.

National Forum (CBS). Discussion of prominent legislation. 10:30.

Women Voters' Programs

EDUCATIONAL uses of radio are going forward apace, for another series in the Voters' Service of the League of Women Voters has been announced for 1930. It starts Tuesday evening, Jan. 7, and will be conducted for half hour periods each Tuesday evening thereafter. The purpose of the new series, like that of the first in 1928 and the second in the early months of 1929, will be to give disinterested information and all sides of discussions on leading issues before the country and the citizen's relation to them.

There are many scattered educational features on the air, but none is quite so integrated in its political educational character as that offered by the League of Women Voters in co-operation with the National Broadcasting Company unless it be the weekly radio forum conducted on Thursday nights from Washington on the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Speakers of Authority

Leading figures in public life will present the subjects, which include such a diversity of topics as education by radio (the opening program, with Secretary Wilbur of the Interior Department and Chairman Robinson of the Federal Radio Commission as speakers), what is happening in Congress, what is happening in foreign affairs, new trends in government, new trends in business, new aspects of the tariff, government regulation of business, etc.

The policy governing the league's programs will be same as in 1929 and 1930, namely:

"The purpose of the service is to inform and clarify but not to promote any platform or point of view.

"The service will have no connection with any party or political group.

"It will not attack either persons or opinions sincerely held.

"It hopes to arouse greater interest in government on the part of the voters and to stimulate intelligent discussion of public questions."

The fact that the fall of 1930 will mark the congressional elections will again give a campaign aspect to the service, which attracted widespread interest during the Hoover-Smith campaign of 1928. In January and February, the league's prospectus announces, the programs will deal reportorially with what has been or is happening in Congress or in the various agencies of the administration, especially in regard to economic questions. These questions will be made subjects of background talks and of pro and con discussions.

Civic Series

The four programs in March will be set aside for a special "Citizenship School by Radio," the program being designed to show the citizen's relation to government. The speakers will be individuals who have had unusual and vivid experience either in local, state or national affairs. The talks will constitute a series of "Adventures in Citizenship," which will be woven into a connected whole by one introductory speaker in charge of all four programs.

In April and May emphasis will be given questions which may figure as issues in the approaching Congressional campaign.

Special attention will be given during 1930 to the development of group listening, with certain educational aids such as organized discussion, outside reading, etc. The American Library Association will continue to prepare leading lists in connection with the topics discussed. These will be printed in weekly program announcements and distributed to a selected list of libraries and many educational agencies. They will also be read at the close of each radiocast.

The programs will originate in WEAF, New York, or WRC, Washington, and is being offered to all stations of the NBC system free of charge. When first started, it had 24 stations. This number was increased to 30 and is expected to be even larger for the new series.

CBS New Woman's Plans

A NEW institution of service for women has been prepared by the Columbia Broadcasting System in conjunction with the National Radio Homemakers Club, of which Ida Bailey Allen is president, and was launched Monday morning, Dec. 9. According to Mrs. Allen, who has played a prominent part in the women's program radiocasts by the Columbia System during the last year, and under whose supervision the new series will be conducted, a real women's magazine of the air has been established, in which all matters of interest to housewives are to be treated completely in departmentalized radiocasts. Furthermore, the various subjects will be balanced in such a manner that no one will receive more attention than another.

The plan, as it has now been completely developed, entails the radiocasting of two hours daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, on subjects of interest to women. The hours between 10 a. m., and 12 noon, eastern standard time, have been selected as the most effective in reaching the audience most interestd in the material to be presented. This constitutes a new record in the matter of actual time devoted daily and continuously by any network to radiocasting for an exclusively feminine audience.

Among the topics to be covered will be the preparation of foods and the planning of meals, interior decorating and furnishing, household equipment, formal and informal entertaining, child training, budgeting, styles in clothing, handicraft and needlework, laundering and marketing. Mrs. Allen and her department heads will radiocast from the studios of the National Radio Homemakers Club, a model kitchen, a boudoir, and a living room, where a realistic atmosphere is established by the actual carrying on of the activities described.

The programs to be heard in this expansion of the National Radio Homemakers Club are being built in units, each of which will have a definite atmosphere and deal with a definite aspect of home life. They are planned to appeal particularly to women, of course, and will be made up in a proportion of one-third talk to two-thirds musical entertainment. The musical talent will include not only the present artists and organizations which are familiar to all of the morning listeners of the Columbia System, but several additional features of equal standing. No effort will be spared to make these programs unusual and consistently interesting.

During the last year, the National Radio Homemakers Club, under the leadership of Ida Bailey Allen, has steadily increased its prestige and following among the feminine audience. Up to the time of the present expansion, it has been on the Columbia Broadcasting System with morning programs every day of the week, except Saturdays and Sundays, each period being of 30 minutes' duration.

Within the year these programs have brought in more than 100,000 letters from interested housewives. More than 1,200,000 copies of the club bulletins have been sent to the listeners.

The Listener Speaks

"BABES IN TOYLAND" was a happy choice for the Philco light opera presentations at 9:30 on the Fridays of the Christmas holiday season. The famous "March of the Toys" from it is familiar to everyone and is often regarded as one of Victor Herbert's best compositions, but much of the other music with all its humor and charm of appeal to childhood is seldom heard.

The march itself was heard in the middle of the presentation of the second scene which was radiocast last Friday. It was so effective, especially after the graphic description of the setting given by the announcer, that it almost gave the lie to the final line of the lovely "Toyland," song, which states that "Once you pass its portals you can never return again." For the atmosphere evoked by the delightful music and the words, spoken and sung in connection with it, was far more potent as a restorer of youthful thought than could be any fountain which Ponce De Leon might have discovered.

Early in this scene there was the amusing variety of treatments given to "Rock-a-Bye-Baby in the Tree Tops," while towards the end every child must have enjoyed the sounds of the great workshop where the toys of the world were made.

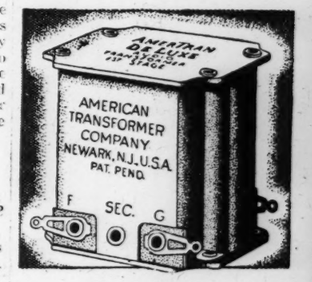
Jessica Dragonette's lilting voice was especially suited to the fairylike music of this operetta. Robert Simmons sang the leading tenor roles very well, too.

In the preceding half hour through the WJZ chain Billy Jones and Ernest Hare, who are just as good at providing variety in the way of radio programs as they are in burlesquing air entertainment in general in their famous record, "Twisting the Dials," told each other about their Christmas presents and laid plans for the proper celebration of New Years Eve. The music ranged all the way from "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life," to a new comedy song, "Lift Up the Latch." They can always be relied upon to provide amusing fare for those who enjoy the vaudeville type of mixed entertainment. D. M.

Canadian Railway a Radio Progressive

The Canadian National Railways system, pioneer in the field of entertaining the traveling public across Canada by means of the radio, has always kept abreast of developments in radiocasting and reception, and is now installing on all its radio-equipped cars alternating current radio receiving equipment. The A. C. power will be supplied by means of a motor-generator unit which derives its power from car-lighting batteries. Not only is the system incorporating the latest practice in radio, but by so doing it is reducing maintenance costs to a minimum.

In addition to making this improvement, the system is installing on transcontinental trains new instruments which combine radio sets with phonographs. In sections of the country where reception is difficult under the best of conditions, such as in the Rockies, radio programs will thus be supplemented by carefully chosen records.



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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Paradoxical Franklin

Franklin, the Apostle of Modern Times, by Bernard Faÿ. Boston: Little Brown. $3.

SOMEONE has remarked that Franklin is the most romantic of prosaic figures, an apt characterization of the man who could create Poor Richard and be the idol of Louis XVI's glittering Court. He is as paradoxical a figure as ever walked the stage of American history. Statesman, diplomatist, inventor, he could descend also to writing wretched imitations of Addison, to preaching platitudes on prudence and economy. Yet, with all his romantic commonplaceness and his commonplace romanticism, he was so human, so essentially masculine, indeed, in his outlook on the world, that he is an admirable subject for a biographical study. What is more, M. Faÿ is a biographer worthy of his many-sided character.

Not that Franklin has been neglected, by any means. Few men have been more "written up" than he, but of distinctly modern studies there are surprisingly few. It is only natural, too, that a Frenchman should essay to tell the story of the "apostle of modern times," since Franklin's star shone most brightly during the years he spent in France, and since the Entente which has existed between that country and his has been, in no small measure, the result of the efforts of this early ambassador of good will.

The New England Courant

The son of a Puritan tallow chandler, born in Boston, then a tiny place of scarcely 12,000 inhabitants, huddled between the sea and the river with its marshes, he early took one of those journalistic "skirmishes" which were so frequent and so amusing, from our point of view. The story of his practical editorship of the ancient New England Courant is one which can hardly fail to cause a smile.

So, too, the tale of his flight from Boston and the unpleasant relations which had arisen with his brother James, to Philadelphia, at that time a city of anything but "brotherly love," is so humorously related that one scarcely gives a thought to the possible ethical and moral implications of the proceeding.

Much is made of Franklin's first trip to London, which, as everyone knows, was due to the misrepresentations of Governor Keith. In the English capital, it would have been easy for him, had he been of weaker moral build, to lose hold upon himself, after his discovery of his countryman's insincerity. But the Franklin who could list the virtues he wished to make his own, and who could work at accomplishing his purpose by practicing a virtue a week, was not one likely to deteriorate easily under any circumstances.

The story of his second sojourn in the English metropolis, when he was there as the representative of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts, is even less edifying, and we must not be too critical. M. Faÿ is not a preacher, and he may almost be pardoned if he is somewhat overlenient with his subject, even in the telling of the Hutchinson episode. To a more scrupulous generation, this is without doubt the darkest moment in Franklin's public career.

Franklin and Freemasonry

Much is made of Franklin's connection with Freemasonry. M. Faÿ is not a Mason himself, hence what he says on this subject may be open to question. How far Masonic influences entered the political life of the Colonies is undetermined as yet. Unquestionably, there were many members of the Craft in the ranks of the patriots, and it may be that politics was not barred from Masonic circles then as it is now. But M. Faÿ's conjectures that Franklin was engaged in international "wire-pulling" through Masonic agencies can be only a matter of conjecture to one not a member of the Fraternity.

Someone has spoken of Franklin as "the many-sided," and this, too, is a thoroughly accurate epithet. M. Faÿ manages to deal with at least every important phase of the learned doctor's varied interests. His style is light without becoming either facetious or frivolous, the section which deals with the years spent in Passy being exquisitely colored, yet revealing a depth of understanding and appreciation not ordinarily found in the biographical work of a man who writes of one of another nationality.

This is a book which seems likely to take a high place among works of its genre, clearly one of the best in a year of unusually fine biographical studies.

BERNARD FAŸ — Bachrach

British Short Stories

The Fiery Dive, by Martin Armstrong. London: Gollancz. 7s. 6d. net.
The English Captain, by L. A. G. Strong. London: Gollancz. 7s 6d. net.

THERE are six stories in Mr. Armstrong's new book, only one of which can be considered a failure. The fastidious and delicate embroidery of his manner is entirely out of place when cast over a brutal situation. But in the remaining five stories method and matter harmonize completely. His rather feminine talent is to be seen at its most characteristic in "Portrait of the Misses Harlowe," the longest tale in the book.

Here we have a favorite theme: the relationship between a conventional austere and rather embittered woman and her younger more spontaneous sister. There is the familiar background of the sheltered existence of an English country house, symbol of the values which are the very breath of life to the elder sister, but which she interprets in such a way as to imprison the younger. Mr. Armstrong's handling of the slow escape of the younger girl is done in masterly fashion. The whole process is as gradual, decided and natural as the budding and opening of a flower; and what is so remarkable is the firm benignity of his manner, the complete absence of bitterness.

His stories have the quality of lyrical poetry. Slowly he turns up the lamp upon a situation, allows the light to burn for a moment with a fierce clarity, then gently diminishes the light again. This method is seen in the title story, where the most commonplace "triangle" situation emerges like words spoken in the darkness of a room, is displayed there for a while and, after one burst of light, like the fiery dive of the circus performer in the story itself, is extinguished. Mr. Armstrong is one of the most serene of British practitioners of the short story.

Many readers have been familiar with the work of L. A. G. Strong, which has hitherto lain scattered in anthologies, and have looked forward to the day when he would give them something in more solid form. The short poems of "Dublin Days" revealed a remarkable talent for singing a snatch of character or suggesting little gusts of emotion, in the vernacular of the Dublin streets. The sketches in "The English Captain" are slender amplifications of the promise of these poetic miniatures. They are almost plotless. The most remarkable story in the book is the title piece, which tells merely how a number of schoolboys used to go down to a Dublin swimming bath and laze about in the water, and of the shy advances which were made to them by an English soldier, who got great delight from watching them. Every sentence has liveness; the dialogue has voice; and the story is a magnificent example of how a relationship, so elusive that it is scarcely articulate, can be brought to paper.

Another vivid sketch describes a fishing expedition. Again, practically nothing happens, but after reading one feels one has been in the midst of a most tense situation. The picture of the men going away in the darkness is unforgetable.

Like most modern Irish writers, Mr. Strong excels in descriptions of animal life. There are stories in this book about a seal, a gurnet, and eels. The description of the gurnet is extraordinarily fine.

In presenting the sparkling outline of a situation, Mr. Strong is already a master, but so far as the short story form is concerned, he is not yet so skillful at developing it. What is most refreshing about these sketches is that he has succeeded so well in eliminating all redundant matters, so that however slight the point is, it is clear as a star.

V. S. P.

Der Russische Revolutionsfilm, 64 Pictures with Foreword, by A. W. Lunatscharsky (Zürich and Leipzig: Orell Füssli Verlag. RM. 2. 40) brings pictorial reminiscences of all the best revolutionary films made in Russia. M. Lunatscharsky, Russian Minister of Education, in his foreword traces the rise of the Russian film industry. The war and the subsequent revolutions were responsible for the slow development of the film in Russia. It was not until about 1925 that the Russian public began to show interest in native films. It was at that time that the young Eisenstein made his first film, "Strike." But only after several early Russian films had been acclaimed in Berlin did the Soviet Government realize it had here a remarkable medium for propaganda. Here was an art medium to appeal to the masses. M. Lunatscharsky finds that the greatest difference between the Moscow product and the Hollywood product is the aim behind the film. Hollywood's slogan is, "The public must be entertained at all costs." M. Lunatscharsky declares the Russian film is built on a social ethic. Here, it seems, is the weakness in both camps. Russians and Americans aim at the lowest common denominator: the average film fan and the average Russian peasant.

From a King's Poet

The Testament of Beauty, by Robert Bridges. London: Humphrey Milford. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Oxford University Press. William Rudge Edition, 250 copies at $25. Regular edition to follow.

TRULY there never was such a Poet Laureate. Hardly once in his lengthy term of office has Dr. Robert Bridges fulfilled the expectations of those who regard the function of laureateship to be the writing to order, as it were, of odes, lyrics and sonnets in commemoration of the various royal occasions. So far, indeed, from permitting himself to accept rank as a mere Court versifier he has steadfastly refused to publish any poetry in celebration of anything. And now, when at last, after nearly 10 years' silence, he has given forth a poem glorifying something, the object of his homage is neither King, Queen, nation nor any other material embodiment, but just Bueaty, while his monarch has perforce to content his royal self by accepting the dedication.

Not in Dr. Bridges' new work, though, do we get the impression that beauty is at all insignificant, "just beauty." He declares that "Beauty is the highest of all," and his poem of over 4000 lines is an analysis of its strength and life, to which all things are subordinate, reason, wisdom, love and health, which yet comprise it. The "loose Alexandrines" in which the book is written throughout are the most fitting medium conceivable for the poet's reflective, dignified, serene mood:

> But the great Light shineth in
> great darkness, the seed that fell by
> the wayside hath been trodden under
> foot; while loud and louder thro'
> the dazed head of the Sphinx the old
> lion's voice roareth o'er all lands.

He interprets the whole of life's experience through this particular kind of music—for musical his lines are, and they depend far more on their slow rise and fall, their long regular sweep, for their effect than on alliteration and rhyme. And as in the course of his "Testament" the poet turns from a consideration of, say, Leibnitz to the "new psychology," from the history of the Essenes to the philosophy of Keats' poetry, and to and from a thousand other things, the justification for his choice of this one persistent technical method is easily apparent.

> We sail a changeful sea through
> halcyon days and storm.
> And when the ship laboreth, our
> steadfast purpose trembles like as
> the compass in a binnacle.

You cannot move from feelings to knowledge, speculation to observation, hope to trepidation, without a corresponding alteration of key. No other poetic form would have been sufficiently elastic not to mean a frequent introduction of new meters. And Dr. Bridges wished above all to avoid doing this because it might give rise to the impression that he was merely a metrical expert, as he probably would have seemed to be had he changed meter for each change of thought and emotion.

A poet who writes about "the love of Beauty and the selfhood of Love" usually writes beautifully, however austere he may be. Readers of Dr Bridge's earlier—and much simpler—lyrics of humanity and nature will be delighted by the exquisite description of scenery and landscape that everywhere illumine pages which might otherwise have seemed rather too exclusively philosophical for the ordinary poetry-lover. Here is one jewel-like example:

> Then soon the jealous Day o'errideth to display
> Earth's green robe, which the sun fostereth for shelter and shower;
> The dance of young trees that in a wild birch-spinney toss to and fro the cluster of their flickering crests, as rye curtesying in array to the breeze of May.

And toward the close of the book he writes that—

> 'Twas at that hour of beauty when the setting sun squandereth his cloudy bed with rosy hues, to flood his lov'd works as in turn he biddeth them Good-night.

But the descriptive passages, attractive as they are, must not be regarded as the main feature to be welcomed in Dr. Bridges's monumental "Testament." That the poet who was appointed to write laudations to a temporal monarch and his domains should have courageously shown that he prefers to spend his artistic energy in interpreting his imaginative dream and vision is a heartening thing. And still more heartening to the rest of us is the fact that his dream and vision are of beauty first and last.

THOMAS MOULT.

Germany in the Quicksands

An Ambassador of Peace: Lord D'Abernon's Diary. Volume II, with Historical Notes by M. A. Gerothwohl. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 21s net. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran ("Rapallo to Dawes, 1922-24"). $5.

THE second volume of Lord D'Abernon's Diary shows us Germany in the quicksands. Never, surely, was a great country so battered by misfortune as was the Reich from the middle of 1922 till the end of 1923. To this moment Germany's recovery from those dark days knows no rational explanation. Under the shadow of French "machtpolitik" the German people, at once disciplined and inert, seemed fair game for the apostles of world revolution on the East and the disruptive reactionary forces at home.

In June, 1922, came the exit from the political stage of Rathenau, the one man who had the courage and vision to set Germany on the only path that could lead to political salvation, the path of reconciliation and persistent contact with those elements outside Germany which were shrewd enough to see in Germany's débâcle the total eclipse of Europe as a cultural factor. Yet Rathenau himself never began to grasp his country's currency problems. None of the German bankers or economists seemed to recognize the fundamental fact, which Lord D'Abernon insisted upon from the first but in vain, that the German currency itself must by hook or crook be stabilized. Until the situation had been rescued from inflation no solution of the reparations problem was feasible, quite apart from the severe political complications introduced by M. Poincaré's Ruhr adventure. Lord D'Abernon pokes fun time and again at the currency experts. It was literally true that every time the reparation delegation visited Berlin the value of the mark fell between 30 and 50 per cent.

America Intervenes

The only exception, in the opinion of the Ambassador, was provided by the four free experts: Messrs. J. M. Keynes and Brand of England, Professor Cassel of Stockholm and Professor Jenks of the United States, whose report in November, 1922, outlined the essential measures, both for Germany's recovery and for a sane consideration of the repations problem. That report, as Lord D'Abernon pithily adds in a footnote, "received not the smallest attention, either from the Allies or from Germany. Creditor and debtor—who agreed in nothing else—agreed in ignoring it." And, ironically, the panacea of confidence originated from the one man who, after his record in the war, and his fierce opposition to Rathenau, might least have been expected to work the oracle—Helfferich.

And the United States intervened. This short phrase, characteristic of the author's dramatic manner, indicates what a transformation of the European scene was made possible by America's decision to send impartial experts to aid in a determination, not so much of Germany's capacity to pay, as, in the first instance, of the way to bring her status nearer normal. The deadlock between M. Poincaré's policy and Germany's "passive resistance" marks the culminating point of conflict between the policy of force and the policy of pacification. "In the end, after a desperate struggle, world opinion, slow, vague, hesitating, prevailed against military strength," and, thanks to America, the controversy "was heaved out of the old ruts."

Dramatic Strength

Many of us think with Lord D'Abernon that the turn of events would have come sooner, had successive Governments in Great Britain not only "never wavered in their allegiance to the peace ideal," but also boldly acted as well as spoken against the war policy which, though quite in the Napoleonic tradition, was certainly out of tune with the "Zeitgeist"—born of the new humanism—which has presided over Locarno, Germany's entrance into the League, the Kellogg Pact, and more recently the marvelous step forward in Anglo-American relations.

This book preserves the diary form to an even greater extent than Volume I, and gains thereby in dramatic strength. It is preceded, as before, by a number of personal appreciations—snapshot portraits of Poincaré, Winston Churchill, Wirth, Maltzan, Von Seeckt and Stinnes—and a somewhat superficial analysis of the French character. It will rank high among the accounts of those troublous years, but to this reviewer at least it is neither so important nor so readable as its predecessor.

The Crown of Valor

The Sense of Glory: Essays in Criticism, by Herbert Read. London: Cambridge University Press. 10s. 6d. net.

HERBERT READ, a poet and an authority on glass and pottery, has established himself, with a few books, as a literary critic of wide range and penetrating insight. His recent "English Prose Style" was justly praised as a serious contribution to æsthetics; now his new collection of essays deserves as cordial a welcome. His nine subjects make up a various company. They belong to every century from the fourteenth to the twentieth, and involve three countries—or rather four, for Froissart, as Mr. Read points out, though a notable figure in French literature, was not a Frenchman.

At first sight there would seem to be little in common between the simple-minded knight, who told the tale of King Arthur, and the subtle and sophisticated author of "The Golden Bowl"; or between Descartes, the philosopher of method, and that most unmethodical humorist who rambled through "Tristram Shandy." Nor does Mr. Read impose a procrustean standard: he does not seek to reduce variety to a common formula. Rather, it may be said, he rejoices in variety. His object is always to envisage his subjects in their quiddity, to discover their essence. He is a stickler for exactitude, and nothing is more admirable in these essays than the precision with which their author defines his terms.

Thus, in his study of Swift, he analyzes the difference between satire, sarcasm, irony, cynicism and the sardonic, and gives convincing reasons why "Gulliver" should be placed in the last category. Coming to Sterne, he explores the origin of the vexed word "sentimental" and points out how its degeneration in modern usage has had a detrimental effect on Yorick's reputation. The man on whom Thackeray, a great novelist but a superficial critic, heaped uncomplimentary epithets was, Mr. Read maintains, a moralist in grain; and he displays some illuminating parallels between the novels and the neglected, but still readable, sermons. In dealing with more modern figures his insight is perhaps even more profound; few will read his chapters on Hawthorne, Bagehot and James without feeling that they understand those writers a good deal better than they did before.

But while Mr. Read seeks always the individual quality, there is, as the title of his book implies, a pervasive idea binding its parts together. What he means by glory can best be shown by quotation.

"The glory which Vauvenargues saw in the clear light of reason, and which Cervantes saw in the gentler light of a profound sympathy, Malory saw as the mainspring of action . . . Worship ('worth-ship') is a word which recurs many times throughout the 'Morte Darthur'; the glossaries usually give its meaning as 'honor', but from the context it is obvious that it means something more definite. It means active honor, magnanimity, grandeur d'âme, glory gained."

With this idea of glory, as the desirable crown of virtue and valor, he deals explicitly in the essays on Froissart, Malory and Vauvenargues. But it is implicit in the others, too, as a sort of touchstone.

Swinnerton's Best Manner

Sketch of a Sinner, by Frank Swinnerton. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

AFTER blurring his tone somewhat in his more recent novels, Frank Swinnerton has returned to the intensity of his earlier work. "Nocturne" and "Coquette" have stood apart from his other novels, partly because he avoided all secondary interests and held to a single, steadily mounting, tightly strung theme. This is what he has done in his "Sketch of a Sinner." Lydia, and Lydia alone, attracts our attention. The three men she loves are shadowy. We have small feeling for them, except perhaps for the first of them, the gentle, elderly, puzzling antique dealer who was Lydia's husband. But into Lydia's complex yet elemental nature Mr. Swinnerton forces us to enter fully. It really is not fair for a man to understand a woman's feelings so well.

In a way, the story is simple; in a way, it is highly improbable. Lydia at 27 had been five years married to Sebastian Rowe, who was exactly twice her age. She was grateful to him for having rescued her from uncongenial work, she loved his sweetness and dreamy innocence, but she had never fathomed what lay behind it. Then Ambrose entered. Ambrose was a little younger than Lydia, a shy, sensitive, book-loving youth. In spite of his shyness, he had a way of dashing pell mell at anything he wanted; and, as it happened, Lydia seemed to him just what he must have. She was sorry for him and a little flattered by his interest. All the while, appearing and re-appearing mysteriously at crises in Lydia's experience, was Gerard. An older man than Ambrose, he captured Lydia's imagination by his masterfulness, his on-the-minute resourcefulness. He began to seem inevitable, unavoidable. It is scarcely surprising that, among the three, Lydia wrought disaster.

"Sketch of a Sinner" is a moral book, not only in the superficial sense that it is written with the utmost decorum, but in the more fundamental sense that wrong-doing meets with logical retribution. Frank Swinnerton has invented few women as convincing as Lydia. The men, except Sebastian, only fill out the plot. Lydia, vigorous, ironical, accustomed to take everything that happens to her with a touch of derisiveness, but swept away by her sympathies at work with her rebellion over the tameness of her circumstances, is convincing.

The interest with which one reads the tale of Lydia is sharpened by the translucence of Swinnerton's style. It is not enough to say that he expresses with precision exactly what he wishes to say. Apart from its perfection as a vehicle of thought, his style, when it is at its best, gives off a light of its own.

The Summer Game, by Neville Cardus (London: Grant Richards and Humphrey Toulmin. 6s.) will be a delight this winter, while the music of willow bat upon leather ball echoes only in happy recollection or impatient anticipation. To the average Britisher, cricket is a great game, to many it is the greatest of games; while to Mr. Cardus, obviously, it is at once the greatest game and a fine art, to be not played merely, but reverenced and perpetuated in its purest forms. The breath of his own enthusiasm blows through the leaves of Mr. Cardus's book like a summer breeze across the village cricket green. It transfuses the less romantic modern game with the glory of those days when W. G. Grace, the "Champion," bestrode the narrow world like a Colossus; when K. S. Ranjitsinhji, the Indian Prince, "was expressing through the game not only his individual genius but the genius of his race"; when C. B. Fry was playing, in strong contrast, "by the book of arithmetic"; and when the names of Victor Trumper, Archie Maclaren, A. N. Hornby, Arthur Shrewsbury, and other giants, were household words.

Various Poets

God-beguiled, by George O'Neil. New York: Horace Liveright. $2.
New Legends, by Hervey Allen. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.
Leaves in Windy Weather, by Eunice Tietjens. New York: Knopf. $2.
Tilted Moons, by S. Foster Damon, New York: Harper. $2.
Indian Earth, by Witter Bynner. New York. Knopf. $2.

GEORGE O'NEIL is a poet who has definite things to say, and knows how to say those things definitely. His third volume, "God-beguiled," is an example of the best in modern American verse, containing, as it does, the sincere beliefs of a man, lucidly expressed and according to poetic standards. This poet is primarily a critic of human life as opposed to the type of poet whose work is based alone upon a desire to evoke the beautiful. His language seems strongest when he is pleading for the correction of some human frailty. As he changes from this to that subject in his lyrics, one feels him to be somewhat of a crusader, always possessed of a certain vigor in conception and handling. The following is typical:

FOR THE SON OF A SUCCESSFUL FRIEND

> What words your father feeds you—well and good.
> Besides all those let these be understood:
> You could be surer of the world than he
> By one clear comment on eternity.
> Let someone harry the bestowing word,
> Increase the meaning of a clod or bird,
> And through the clutter fame
> Shall rummage for his name.

Hervey Allen has written a fourth book of poetry which achieves his recognized high standard of complete poetic excellence. "New Legends" he calls his collection, consisting partly of dramatized stories and partly of short lyrics. When one reads the image-packed lines, ever wrought with the detachment of the poet, one's praise is nearly unqualified. It might be said that there is more in a page of this writer's verse than in a whole book of another's: that is in beauty, originality and power to interest. His notes range through the great scale of human emotion from the pagan saxophone to the decorous harp, and they thrill us and soothe us, wing us and rend us. What more can poetry do than give us experiences with all their attendant wonderments? Visual pictures abound in his lines, and his hands, as it were, of speculative imagination reach out again and again to pluck at the tresses of elusive comets of the unknown.

There is another book, called "Leaves in Windy Weather," which is interesting, but does not seem overburdened with the voice of poetry at all, although it is written in excellent verse-form. Eunice Tietjens is the author and she has been connected with the new poetry movement in America. Yet her work is not of the kind which is shot through with fire nor yet colored strongly by the embers of fire. She is a practiced writer and can turn her hand to a theme with a certain amount of success due to knowledge, if not always to inspiration. The sonnet sequence, "From the Mountains," shows the poet at her best and has some notable poetry in it: these 13 sonnets alone would perhaps make a more convincing book than does the present one with its sometimes inferior matter. The following illustrates the poet's technical practice in turning out verse which is scarcely of high poetic content:

IN PRAISE OF BUILDERS

> How good to be a carpenter,
> And make a house stand up,
> To set a roof, from weather proof,
> That man may bide or sup.
>
> How good to lay a wall for time
> Of comfortable brick,
> Or set the stones like herring bones
> Where garden paths are quick.
>
> And good to build of mortared words,
> Of phrases planed and pressed,
> A house of thought, a garden wrought,
> Where souls may pause and rest.

S. Foster Damon writes a new book of verse, called "Tilted Moons." This poet's work is distinctive, if not distinguished, and will be enjoyed by many readers who like a sugary volume, full of prettiness. There is never any lack of the polished workman or of the polished mental outlook in these lines, which are creditable as verse of the variety which soothes rather than stirs. And in saying this there is no attempt to belittle the importance and desirability of "soothing" poetry. The prophetic out-reaching of our poets who really stir us is probably indicative of a more valuable art than this man's, yet that depends wholly upon one's taste. Mr. Damon has played gracefully with a number of subjects—tasting, touching, considering, fancying, and his result is as good as could be desired. Let us read "Pause":

> Tonight, sleep is a gaunt cliff, grey in the dusk;
> high on the dim brink I see gathering
> the shadowy dreams with hollow eyes.
> They crouch on the crest,
> their dry wings rustle, their claws move.
> I count their tense eyes.

Witter Bynner has contributed a good deal to the credit of American poetry, and offers at this time "Indian Earth," a collection of songs of the American Indian. It is not clear whether or not some of these are translations or imitations, but they undoubtedly echo the Indian in song. Mr. Bynner does not trouble to use rhyme, and this is rather a pity, since the Indian poetic sense is a bit thin and would stand bolstering by added beauties of verse-form. Many a word of wisdom is to be found in these pages, at times the Indian philosophy taking on a distinctly Oriental coloring. The dance songs give a vivid picture, and one supposes from the faithfulness of his former work, derived from the Chinese, that Mr. Bynner has been accurate here. Any volume such as this which preserves and disseminates the Indian word is welcome.

Architecture in Revolt

Modern Architecture, Romanticism and Reintegration, by Henry-Russell Hitchcock Jr. New York: Payson & Clarke. $5.

STRIDENT developments in construction in recent years have been phenomenal, when one takes account of the unwieldiness of the craft and the matter of expenses. They have paralleled in revolt, in experiment, in daring, the orientations of the arts of painting and plastic, both of which are so much simpler to change. The symbols and abstractions that look well on paper may not translate so appealingly into steel and concrete; and, granted they do look well, they must be applied to whole communities, for the old and the new do not happily stand side by side. The young architects, called the New Pioneers, have united a deeply felt conviction, in the matter of building functions, with a complicated scheme of practical device. To harmonize the multitude of utilities demanded in modern living with an exterior that is truly expressive of the time in which we live is a task that is not easy for an architect with conscience and imagination.

Henry-Russell Hitchcock Jr. has elucidated the present situation in his new volume, "Modern Architecture," with rare precision of explanation and description. His effort at times seems overconscientious, when he tries to see through and around his subject. He is too good a critic to make outspoken and absolute statements. After careful research, comparisons, and modest evaluations, he decides that the way of the young group is consistent, earnest and logical; the group includes names like Le Corbusier, Oud, Gropius, Lurçat, Rietveld and Miës van der Rohe.

The architecture of the early nineteenth century was inspired by a sentimental association with the past. Romanticism sought beauty in what was remote, medieval, and knowledge of the Middle Ages was pursued earnestly in documents and plates. The picturesque rather than the beautiful was cultivated. The advent of modern engineering and the use of ferro-concrete presented new opportunities more interesting to the enterprising architects than a mere eclecticism, scholarly as it might be. The romantics were less interested in structure than they were in effect and ornament; the New Tradition emphasized the more central architectural features of mass and proportion. "Ornament slipped into a minor position." In America, Richardson and Sullivan prepared the way for Frank Lloyd Wright, who sums up the American New Tradition. "His approach to a pure architecture is complicated with the nature worship and the ecstatic and individualistic democracy of Whitman."

The New Pioneer is the third division in the modern development, according to Mr. Hitchcock, and it has the responsibility of reintegration. It is not an easy matter, after the decentralization of the romantics, who wandered far from the substantial elements of architecture. The process is, first of all, one of casting off ornament and unessentials, of composing in terms of volume, of stressing unification, of emphasizing surface clearly, as a geometrical boundary. Engineering lies at the basis of the new plan—"to make of engineering an æsthetic activity." This ideal was discussed at length when the book by Le Corbusier was reviewed in which he radically defined the home as a "machine à habiter."

The new method, immaculate in scheme, sparing in embellishment, has the strength of a highly centralized, utilitarian plan, like the airplane, which must be light and spare. The discipline exacted upon their construction is one of necessity. Discipline of a vigorous kind is desirable, say in athletics, but to subject all men to it would be a waste and certainly an impediment to free development. It is wholesome to guide the architect back to fundamentals, to rescue him from the crushing weight of tradition.

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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

SKYSCRAPER construction for the small home—greater durability, reduced depreciation, perhaps lower costs, additional security and comfort in a home that is virtually fireproof and soundproof! Many a dreamer has set to work with pencil and paper to find a method to make this dream come true. But a good idea is bound to persist and a definite step toward achievement of this goal appears in a radical new method of house construction, in which large precast masonry units are employed for the side walls.

Several houses of this type have been built in the middle West. Those who have inspected them declare they have some obvious claims to recognition, even though they set established methods on their beam ends. Not the least of the advantages is the speed with which they may be constructed. Indeed, these houses already have won the appellative, "hurry-up houses." It is an apt figure.

The time necessary to erect a house often becomes an important factor, especially in mass housing ventures or when a housing shortage is suddenly precipitated. Often a builder will promise to "deliver" a house ready for occupancy in two or three months. Those experienced in such matters know often as not this time is doubled. But in the unit-built home, due to the fewer labor operations involved, the definite planning that is all done in advance and other innovations, a home of average size can be completed in 30 days under ordinary conditions.

Prefabrication of Sections

Prefabrication of many of the units that go to make up the finished home is one of the secrets behind the new type of construction. The possibilities in lowering costs through this plan are at least worthy of conjecture. At present the cost of a well-built house of this type is approximately that of a brick veneer house of equal size. The greater cost of the better-than-usual "skyscraper" quality materials used in the houses thus far built is offset by the saving in labor charges. Discussing the labor factor, Frank Swan, Chicago, originator of the unit construction system outlined in this article, said the new method divides the building cost in the proportion of 75 per cent for materials used in the house and 25 per cent labor. Government figures, he says, show that in ordinary house construction 60 per cent represents labor and 40 per cent materials.

Just what is this new type of construction and what does it offer the home builder? The sponsors have designed several bungalows, each differing as to floor plan and exterior, but all based on the same units. Larger houses are simply built of more units. From these designs the prospective builder makes a selection. Foundations to fit this plan are then laid in the usual manner.

In the meantime the precast stone columns and slabs that make up the side walls, and all the steel floor beams, steel roof trusses, partition studs, metal trim, metal door and window frames, asbestos shingles or cement tile roofing, copper gutters, sub-floor and sub-roof insulating material and all the other necessary "ingredients" are delivered at the building site. The erection of the framework can then be completed in one eight-hour day, it is claimed.

Resembles Granite

The artificial stone used in these dwellings resembles granite, and is said to be the same material used in many large office buildings and public structures. It is furnished in seven colors, three shades of gray, three shades of buff and green. The wall units vary in accordance with the house design, are about eight inches thick and weigh from 150 to 400 pounds. Lifted into place by machinery, the units are joined together and doweled and secured to the foundation of poured concrete. The top of each wall section is firmly secured to the roof trusses.

With this method of using prefabricated materials, modern machinery is allowed, perhaps for the first time, to demonstrate its ability to save time and expense in the building of masonry houses. It is a step away from methods of building construction in which hand-size units have been used since time immemorial. The micrometer and the gauge take the place of the square and the rule. This, the builders claim, does more than save time and reduce labor costs — it eliminates errors and blotched workmanship, avoids the necessity for unforeseen "extras" and does away with the weeks of work during which the house, under construction, is exposed to the elements.

Due to the weight of the wall units, it has been found more practical to fabricate them in the city where the house is built. Any cement block manufacturer or building material company can manufacture the units when provided with molds, the proper specifications and the patented formula, according to the builders.

Variety of Plans

The thought that greeted this new construction idea was that the houses would be too nearly identical, with that "poured-out-of-the-same-mold" appearance. The builders explain that it is not the houses that are standard, but the units that make up the houses. A number of basic floor plans have been developed and these can be varied as desired, within certain limits. Then there are several exterior designs for each floor plan.

The first house built by the Swan House, Inc., of Chicago, a pioneer in the unit-built house field, was erected more than a year ago in Holland, Mich. Mr. Swan declared this house has met every test. During the winter of 1928-1929, which in that locality was unusually severe, the owner burned less than six tons of coal to keep the five rooms warm.

Steel construction is responsible for much of the durability and improved utility of the houses, backers of the innovation agree. As the steel girders span the house, there are no posts in the basement needed to support the floor. For the same reason the partitions throughout the house are nonload-bearing. In addition to preventing the usual amount of settling, this system makes it a simple matter to remodel the interior to meet the owner's future by moving the partitions—the framework of the house and the roof are not affected.

Blossom Time in South Africa

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kenilworth, S. Africa

BRONZE proteas in a copper bowl are spoils of yesterday. They might even now have been nodding to their comrades on the hillside, but for the persistence of a friend, who, planning this day among blossoms, rang up to lure me. It so happened that I, being taken up either by the splash and pother of a cold bath or the vigor of towelling, did not hear the clatter of the telephone bell, and more than once Miss Hellogirl said firmly, "Central 0000 no answer," but the friend persisted. So faith conferred those proteas.

I wonder is yellow the predominant spring color in other lands, as it is here? Is there somewhere where blue, or mauve or scarlet, is flung afield as yellow is here? I'd like to know. Here nature bedecks herself gayly in gold, and dazzles her adorers, who declare her pre-eminence as designer, artist and guide.

Yet as we leave the rioting yellow, and find ourselves skirting trim orchards of pink blossoms, and white, and warm brown soil berift of starry yellow weeds, we, fickle adorers both, are dazzled now by the design of industry.

Presently we forget both, or rather meet both, in what we as children called a "Tame Garden"; to us the great free rolling velt was a wild garden, the "tame" one being handfed, so to speak, like lambs who had lost their mothers.

Flooded by Warm Sun

On an ample motherly curve of hill, sheltered from cold sea winds, and flooded by warm still sun, we found our garden, old and mellow, stretching before a homestead of great age, and stately dignity.

Every dear old-fashioned flower and shrub I'd ever known met me there, with that abundant "elderly spread" so befittng an old garden. New and gorgeous-hued acquaintances smiled and nodded, but these we meet in town any day in spring, whereas our short hour was for veterans of decoration.

We had just come beside a large luxurious looking fuschia. For all my love of old gardens, I can never remember entirely caring for fuchsias, for which reason I made myself look well and steadfastly at it. My faint penance was immediately and brilliantly rewarded, for a gorgeous, glossy, green honey-bird hovered quiveringly beneath a drooping fuchsia, and several times buried its long, curved beak deep in the swaying bloom. I wanted everyone I loved, just there just then, and suddenly the fuchsia became an entity and a reason! I had evidently translated myself into a hovering, quivering nectar-sucking morsel during those seconds, for when, with a whirr of wings he shot out of sight, I felt I knew the full meaning of "Land Lubber." Oh for the faculty to hover quiveringly in space! No more offending cobwebs, on the high corner above the staircase, or inaccessible fruit! But it was of flowers I was speaking, not a bird.

Pool of Color

In a secluded portion of the garden we suddenly came upon a pool of color. No reflected tint, mind you, but the actual thing. Most cunningly the mistress had devised it. In a large sunken space, encircled by a bank on which grew rugged aloes, blazed every shade and variety of starry wide-eyed spring velt flower, all turned to meet the sun. The effect was amazing, and quite indescribable. As I said before, the scheme was cunning, for the color pool, which is a riot of blossoms in spring, lies brown and bare for most months in the year, but so placed was it that during those months you need not see it, hidden as it was behind fine boulders and wild evergreen shrubs.

So where industry had flung her noose, and gathered from interminable spaces, gay little captives for a color-pool, we were fickle again to yellow riot, and pink and white order.

Mott Photo

In the Spanish or Californian Type of Sunroom the Walls Are Often Left Exposed, If Built of Brick or Concrete Tiles, and Washed With a Light Coat of White Cement. Ceilings, Too, Are Appropriately Open or Beamed, Being Stained or in the Natural Color of the Wood. Home of Alex Curlett, Beverly Hills, Calif. Curlett & Beelman, Architects.

Bringing the Outdoors Indoors

By MARC N. GOODNOW

WHERE climatic seasons vary sharply or "chill winds blow in the summer's sun," the house with a sunroom not only fulfills requirements imposed by normal living, but contributes many qualities of comfort and of cheer.

This room, more than all others, cultivates the outdoor habit "indoors" by offering a certain freedom of the open that home builders enjoy as an element of modern living. No longer, in fact, is it considered an "extra"—intended to impress visitors instead of to serve family needs. It is, rather, an intensely practical and useful adjunct of the well planned home that has become gradually an institution, much as the breakfast room has.

Mott Photo

The Sunroom With a Trellis for Vines and Furnished With the New Stick Reed Offers Delightful Possibilities for All-Year Comfort and Enjoyment. LeRoy H. Stanton House, Los Angeles. Charles M. Hutchinson, Architect.

If the sunroom cannot be planned as a wing of the house, with three sides exposed to light and air, it may be located in a corner position, with two exposures; or, it may even find itself tucked snugly in between three walls, but with its exposure upon the garden side, full in the sunlight. Thus, it will become not only a delightful element within the house, but a means of relating the house to the garden or out-of-doors in a charming way.

To be in scale with its character, the sunroom may accent its structural elements, thus becoming a bit more frank and honest, perhaps, in its appearance. Exposed brick for floors and walls or cement or even structural roof beams and sheathing boards often proclaim their origin with striking effectiveness. All of these simulate the outdoors and lend their atmospheric charm to the room.

Brick, tile and cement form a pleasing background or base for coverings, furnishings and decorations. The use of floor tile in the sunroom is growing largely, because of its durability, pattern and color. Cement likewise is most practicable and may, if desired, be made to resemble tiles and colored according to any scheme of decoration. Tones of neutral shade, red, gray, rock-green and the blue-green of the sea are natural and favorite colors for this room. More striking effects are gained by using black and white patterns in larger rooms. The outdoor appearance may even be increased by finishing the cement floor to resemble flat stones, with wide, uneven mortar joints between, much like the rocky causeways in the garden terrace or pathway.

Sunlight Tint in Walls

The walls of the sunroom, likewise, respond to originality of treatment in various materials. They may be plastered or stenciled or papered with garlands of roses or flowered designs; they may even be washed in varicolored cements, or the materials of which they are constructed—brick, stone or concrete tiles—may be left exposed in their natural state. One such room, with a delightful atmosphere, is constructed of concrete tiles washed with white cement. The pitted surface of the tiles, together with the mortar joints, produces a texture that is very pleasing: and since the ceiling is of open beams in the Spanish manner and naturally of a darkened hue, the bright walls of the room reflect the light that enters from the full-length windows.

Since this is a place where gay decoration is altogether appropriate, a considerable latitude prevails. Bright colored Spanish tiles with glazed surfaces frequently form a wainscot around the room; where plain plaster walls are used, the masses are sometimes broken by colored tile panels. Tile wall fountains also add a note of cheer and interest. Even in the plain brick wall there is opportunity to vary the bond at chosen spots and insert a diamond-shaped panel. Niches may also be set in the brick wall, as in the patio, and filled either with a panel or picture in tile or a small statue or carving.

Equally becoming and useful in the sunroom is the wooden lattice or trellis, upon which to train evergreen creepers or trailing ferns. By means of these—and window boxes, stands and hanging baskets—the sunroom is kept green and living. All are highly suggestive of the garden.

With respect to furnishings, the market now affords so many delightful things that one hesitates to recommend what should or should not be used. Reed, wicker and fiber furniture has long been associated with the sunroom, but recently the vogue of gay, painted furniture has opened up entirely new possibilities both for furnishing and for decoration. It is usually easier to decide upon furniture and other accessories after the color scheme has been determined by the choice of floor coverings, draperies and upholstery.

Whether rugs are of Oriental or domestic weave, pattern and hue, or of woven grass, their colors in the sunroom may be not only pronounced but striking. The odd designs and color combinations of the Indian (often called Navajo) rug, for example, give a certain individual character that calls for somewhat stronger complementaries in the surrounding scheme. In such rugs there is an almost infinite variety of tones possible of duplication in draperies and upholstering material.

Gayety and Airiness

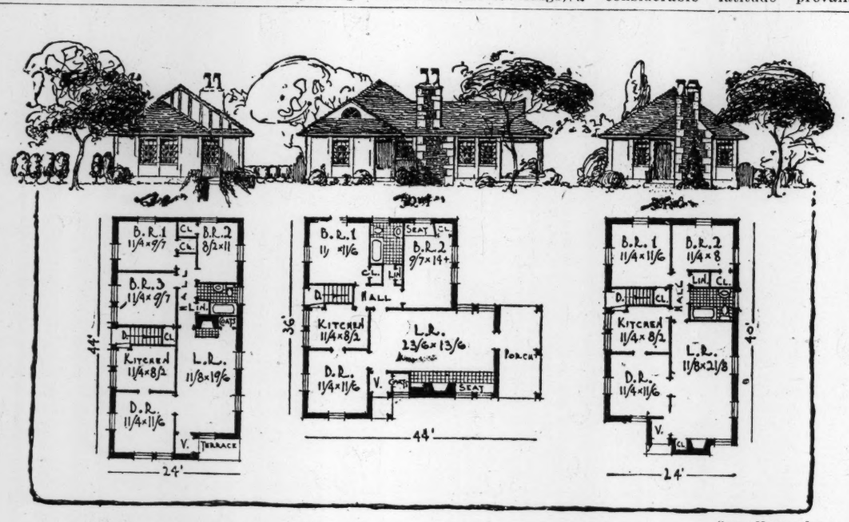
Because of its outdoor character the sunroom offers an appropriate setting for grass, rush, flax and even rag rugs with bright hues that achieve the effect of gayety and airiness. If one prefers rugs of exotic origin, however, there are appropriate coverings from Sardinia, the Spanish Alpujarras or the felt Mundah rugs of India. Scotch wool rugs also make most acceptable—and durable—floor coverings.

The outdoor character of the room may be further accentuated by the addition of a swinging couch, if space permits, and whatever comfortable chairs and divans are needed to make it a pleasant longing place. Even the day bed, with its cover reflecting the colors of the hangings, is not out of place here. Many a sunroom also makes a very pleasant breakfast room, and the breafast table, painted in appropriate colors or covered with a throw, serves as a reading or study table. Nor is the tea wagon amiss, such is the many-sided personality of this room.

Accessories, too, add not only to comfort and convenience but to appearance, and the number of these is almost legion: Reed or fiber lamp stands, fern boxes, hanging baskets, bird cages, book stands, waste baskets, small tables, and flower and sewing stands—all these may carry out the decorative scheme and also lend themeslves to the outdoor atmosphere.

Even copper, brass and pottery play their part; nor is wrought iron to be denied its proper place. Pots and kettles, both for flowers and fireplace utensils, have come into this room from foreign lands and brightened it with the sheen of their resplendent metals. Vases, urns, jars and statues of terra cotta have linked it more and more closely with the garden. In lighting fixtures and hardware as well as in flower stands and small tables with tops of colored tiles, wrought iron has contributed its grace and beauty of line.

This is one room in the house which, as a well known decorator once said, "has no past in decorative periods," and perhaps for that reason it serves modern needs so delightfully. It can be planned with a free hand, within reasonable limits, and thus more completely satisfy the growing American desire for the garden atmosphere within the house.



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Home Builders' Notebook

The Question of Floors

FLOORS form a part of the "fixed background" of the house, along with the walls and the windows and fireplaces—all things that cannot be changed easily every year, as we change draperies or shift the arrangement of the furniture and pictures. That is why it is important to know that the floor is going to suit the house and the room for which it is designed, as well as the good taste of the people who are to live with it, year after year.

Wood, of course, is the most used material for flooring in the average size house, with the exception of the bathroom and possibly the small entrance hall and kitchen, where often tile is used; but even this calls for a foundation on which it can be laid.

Oak, maple, walnut and pine are the most used woods for floors, with oak taking the lead, usually, for the floors of the downstairs rooms, especially if rugs are to be used.

We seem to find fewer elaborately parqueted floors in the new houses than in some of the fine old places, but some of the designs are really very lovely, making the best of the natural grain of the wood and carrying out various geometric designs. There are specialists in every town who make a business of laying parquet floors and they should be consulted as to the best woods.

If all-over carpets are to be used the simplest kind of flooring can be laid—matched boards going clear to the walls, without borders, and in natural finish. But carpets do wear out in time and people do change their ideas about things, so, if one has also a leaning toward rugs as a change from carpets, it is just as well to plan the floor in the first place so that it can be finished for the use of room size or scatter rugs at some time in the future. Beside, a good looking floor, of evident quality, is a potent sales argument if the house is ever put on the market.

A parquet border with plain center is often used, or a border can be made by running the boards the opposite way from those in the center—a foot or two out from the wall, with perhaps a darker strip to mark the division line. Narrow matched boards do very well for this and where they have been properly cut so that the lovely natural grain is brought out they are very satisfactory. The hardwoods lend themselves to toning and staining in harmony with the planned color scheme of the room, so it is a good thing to think that feature through, too, well in advance.

* * *

The floor is the basis of decoration in a room and as such it should be kept in a darker tone so as to "hold down" the room and give it character. There are certain woods that are stained to run the color gamut of browns, and grays, greens, blues and even pastel shades but one should be very sure that the color is the one wanted, because it is not so easy to change, though modern methods of floor scraping and finishing make it possible to do almost anything, even with a floor that has been laid a long time—at a price.

Some people like wide boards for their flooring and for a Colonial house these wide boards, processed to look weatherbeaten and even worm-holed carry out the "old" idea just as one wants it. Then too, some of the wide boards are made with imitation—or real—wooden pegs, harking back to the days of the dowel fastening.

* * *

It is a fact that these special kinds of flooring do run up into money, and where one's budget is carefully laid out and the funds for the flooring allowance are limited it is just as well to move cautiously, for a special type floor in one room generally calls for similar types in the adjoining rooms to keep everything harmonious. Also, a specially designed floor needs a good pine subfloor, carefully laid, in order to get the best possible results. Usually the men who make a specialty of fine woods for fine flooring are artists in their work and we must expect to pay something more for that than we would for less finished work; but if the whole house is of the type that calls for special work, it surely does pay.

In the up-stairs rooms, oak or pine, well finished in a straight or block pattern can be had for a very moderate cost, and because those rooms are usually more informal and decorated in lighter colors, the lighter surface in the wood finish is quite right. Waxing gives a beautiful finish, directly over the natural wood surface, but it does mean extra care and more frequent application of the wax, as compared to the floor that is varnished first and then waxed and which thus keeps its finish longer.

* * *

There are certain more expensive types of houses where stone, marble and brick are used, but we find little of these materials in the average city or suburban home.

Marbleized linoleum and rubber tiling are coming into greater use, and, laid over the ordinary smooth wood floor, they imitate marble, slate and tile. We used to think of linoleum as a thing for use in kitchens and back halls, but it has become a worthy companion for the Persian rug in some instances, and its possibilities should not be ignored when the floor question is brought up for consideration.

If we think of floors in terms of the ensemble, we can get a better vision of what the whole effect will be; and then it is time to consult your architect or builder as to the best ways and means to produce the effect you want. And a little previous study and investigation on your own part will help to clarify your ideas.

Just keep in mind that the floor is a very important part of the house, that it has to be lived with for a long time, and that it has a lot to do with the general impression that the whole home makes upon those who come into it. The most gorgeous rugs lose a good deal of their beauty and effect if the floor that is their background is not well chosen.

CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH.

In the Lower South

"Gardening in the Lower South," written by H. Harold Hume, and published by Macmillan Company, is a book which gives directions for planting and care of plants in the region which Mr. Hume locates as beginning with Charleston, S. C., extending southward along the Atlantic coast and westward around the Gulf of Mexico to the Rio Grande. It embraces the eastern parts of South Carolina, Georgia, all of Florida, the southern part of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana and eastern Texas.

Mr. Hume says: "The possibilities of southern ornamental gardening have scarcely been touched. There remain three great but almost undeveloped fields of endeavor. These are (1) the working out of the South's own typical style of garden treatment; (2) the introduction, testing and use of exotic plant material, new or uncommon; and (3) the bringing into garden use of the vast extent of excellent native plants that make up the natural gardens and landscapes of the whole region."

While "Gardening in the Lower South" is a book intended primarily for people living in the area of which Mr. Hume writes, it would be a delightful experience for a "northerner," as snow falls, halting for a time his gardening activities, to sit by his fire and enjoy the pictures with which it is beautifully illustrated and to read of tropical growth in a section where gardening is a 12-month undertaking. I. B.

Little Giant Trees

My garden measures less than 12 inches across. Its basis is a yellow platter, with dull green edges. It is filled with earth that came up with the roots of the ground pine that, on the table, look like really giant trees. Spots in the soil are soft dark green, with moss from which miniature undergrowth springs—fascinating in detail of gray-green trunk and dull red head; bright spears, standing lonely; diminutive cups of gray-green, a color that seems to like to spread itself against the more vivid note of the moss.

The earth of the garden is rugged with rocks, some quite enormous, almost two inches across—gathered on various country walks and turned now from their usual duty as paperweights, into the beauty of my little, comforting garden. There are smaller pebbles, making little cairns, and I doubt if anyone strolls afoot through real big, grown-up gardens with greater satisfaction than I, here in my upper city chamber, stroll in imagination, skirts brushed by the undergrowth, head shaded by the foliage of its three little trees. L. H. G.

Beauty of Winter Color

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

ALTHOUGH valiant efforts are made to beautify the garden in spring, summer, and autumn, it often happens that little is done to enliven the bare winter months, and yet surely at no time of year is color more deeply appreciated.

How decorative, for instance, are some of the Dogwoods planted here and there among other shrubs, or massed together in a spare corner where their brilliant-hued stems may be admired from the house. Cornus Alba Atrosanguinea, a particularly vivid shade of crimson; C. Alba Sibirica, robust and red of bark, and C. Stolonifera Flaviramea, bright yellow, are all well worth growing.

Charmingly dainty, too, are the gleaming white berries of the Snowberry shrub (Symphoricarpus Racemosus), those of the variety Laevigatus being unusually large in size.

For sheer beauty of vivid coloring nothing excels Cratægus Pyracantha Coccinea Lalandei, with its heavy clusters of orange-scarlet berries, and the slender upright branches, thick-set with gay red berries of Cotoneaster Simonsii.

Cotoneaster Horizontalis, the smaller growing C. Microphylla, C. Dielsiana, with its profusion of bright berries, and C. Hookeri which retains its leaves and fruits until the spring, also give a welcome glow of color.

And how delightful is yellow Jasmine trained against a fence or house wall like pale sunshine, in the winter garden, and the bright little Winter Aconites (Eranthis Hyemalis) which shine in the grass in a still deeper shade.

House Plants in Winter

Winter often brings much cloudy weather, which is not conducive to the well-being of house plants. Bulbs brought into bloom in living rooms may grow too slender and fall over. Of the requirements for growth—warmth, moisture, fertility and light—the first three are readily supplied, but light is not. The resulting growth therefore is likely to lack vigor.

With windows curtained and the blinds one-third of the way down, sufficient light may not reach the plants. The leaves of bulbs will grow too long and the stems too slender, thus requiring staking. The best that the housewife can do is to give them the sunniest place available and be careful not to overdo watering.

Bottom heat is not wanted by bulbs, hence to place the pots above the radiator is the wrong treatment. Dry heat is bad for house plants. Those who have a water pan in connection with the furnace or heater will have ample moisture in the air.

The treatment given before the plants are brought into bloom may affect the quality. Taking the pots or boxes into the living room before root development is sufficient results in poor bloom. The desire for early flowers may influence the housewife to bring the pots in too soon. Even the greenhouse man has trouble when he rushes the bulbs too much.

Some bury the potted bulbs outdoors and put on a heavy mulch so they may be removed when wanted, while others place them in the basement. Outdoors the roots develop and the top growth is held back, which is as it should be, while the average basement may be too warm.

When rooted in a cool basement or cellar, the tendency is often to bring the pots in too soon. If left until the leaves and stems are three inches high, the resulting bloom will be finer than when taken in sooner.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Fresh Aspects in Museum Arrangement

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IT IS pleasantly surprising to notice what distinctly different impressions one gets from museum arrangements of early American interiors. One might expect that these would vary in their elegance, their expense, and the intelligent manner in which the available material was used. It is quite true that they do, but another factor comes in—the tastes of those who are responsible for the results, and their personal conceptions of what phases of the broad subject may best be held as ideal for public benefit.

Visitors to the first ambitious display of this sort, the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, get one sort of a general impression, in addition to their satisfaction in viewing each section. Quite a different ensemble picture is in one's thought after spending a few hours in the similar section of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Those who pass through the nineteen American rooms of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries recently opened in the Brooklyn Museum find yet another fresh and stimulating approach to the same problem. They may miss some of the features which they enjoy at one or the other exhibits just mentioned, or which are found in some less ambitious showing. They will discover, however, individual rooms and groups of rooms having peculiar attractions that may not be found elsewhere in a similar setting.

Focus for Several Colonies

Brooklyn's location, close to that of the early Dutch settlements of Manhattan, with the once Puritan New England to the north and the southern Colonial section not far south, makes it the natural gathering point for domestic interiors from all of these areas. Recognizing this the authorities designate their installation as four groups, the Southern, the New Jersey, the New England, and the Long Island.

Not only are their rooms from these more or less widely separated sources, but the effort has been made to secure entire ground floors in each case, or at least two connecting rooms. This purpose having been accomplished with notable success, we can derive from the results a peculiar sense of intimacy with the domestic setting of the former inmates.

There is much profit to be gotten from examining a single fine interior, typical of a certain period and type and country. This is immensely increased if the original adjacent rooms may also be entered just as they were first built. In this assemblage at the Brooklyn Museum there are three complete ground floors of marked character and of different dates.

Associated With Nobility

The earliest of these was built in the seventeenth century in the town of Secretary, Md. It is a part of the residence of Henry Sewall, Lord Baltimore's secretary, who came to America in 1661 and built this dwelling soon after. As the home of a person of importance in his time it is worth close attention, his prominence being reflected in the name of the locality, Secretary.

Somewhat later and indicating another social status is the complete first floor from the house at Edenton, N. C., built in 1758. The heavy paneled outer door with its large brass knocker opens into a hall from which a stairway having a carved balustrade leads to a former second floor. From one side this hall opens into the fully paneled dining room and from the other into the drawing-room, giving an effect of unity and completeness that is as pleasing as it is rare.

The section which may impress many visitors most, is the quaint first floor of the Schenck House from Canarsie Park, Long Island. Here the taste of the Dutch settlers is seen in each room according to its use. The dining room, the kitchen, the bedroom, each carries its special indication of the tastes and the habits of the sturdy people who first came to this section of the Atlantic seaboard. Beamed ceilings are found throughout this group, while paneled walls and low, broad-hearthed fireplaces invite and charm.

Much Pleasure in Prospect

Detailed descriptions of all the rooms would require a brochure rather than a column. Our purpose here is rather to call attention to the treat which is in store for lovers of early American homes who have not seen this new collection. Not only will they be gratified by the several aspects that have been noted, but they will find several minor surprises. Among these are sure to be the delightful paneled bedroom ceiling from a house in Springfield, Mass., built in 1754, and the recessed fireplace with its raised hearthstone.

Evidence of the contrasting social standards of the Carolinas and New England is seen in two dining-rooms, one from each section. Both belonged to prosperous tillers of the soil, the Southerner classed as a planter and the other as a farmer. Twenty-five years separates their dates, but it may be assumed that both are typical homes of the well-to-do agriculturists of those two colonies just after independence was secured.

The room from Summerville, S. C., is about 33 feet long, 21 wide and 12 high. Furnished with a long dining table and many chairs that comfortably fill its stately length, with sideboard and serving tables like those of its first elegance, this spacious place silently proclaims the leisure, the freedom and the abundance that its inmates knew.

The dining room of the Connecticut landholder has less than a quarter the area of the larger one, for it is about 11 by 14 feet. While a table set for eight people leaves not much space for service as compared with space for three times as many who could find seats in the dining hall of the Perry plantation.

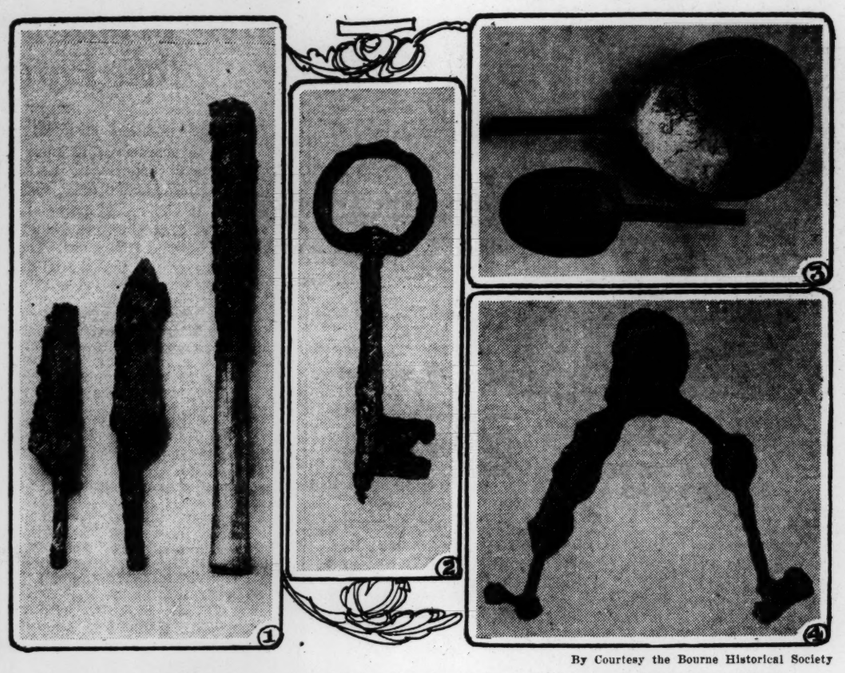
Does anyone need a more vivid reminder of the striking contrast between the wealth and ease and living standards of the southern colonies and those of New England? These two rooms may serve to point the way to a more intimate knowledge of such things which many may find it pleasant to seek.

Laborers' Tents in Dining Hall

How each one of these rooms or groups was found and secured by the museum would make a highly interesting story in itself. It is to be hoped that the authorities are keeping a full record of such previous history, especially so, if much of it is as dramatic as that attached to the large dining room just described.

Several years ago friends of the museum were seeking fine old home interiors in South Carolina and were guided to a long abandoned mansion, the surrounding grounds being thickly overgrown with trees. The roof was so rotted away that the wood cutters who were occupying the place found it necessary to set up large tents in the home's largest room, since the roof no longer kept out the rain. That room is this dining hall.

The building apparently was destined to stand but a few years and then to fall into its cellar. Now its finest portion promises to give pleasure to countless people for generations to come.



By Courtesy the Bourne Historical Society

Various objects which have been excavated from the site of the trading post built by the Pilgrims at Aptucxet in the town of Bourne, Massachusetts. At the left (1) are portions of three knives; in the center (2) is the key to the trading post found within the foundations, close to the entrance. At the right, above (3), are two spoons dating about 1610; below (4), this is a much corroded spur

Aptucxet, the Pilgrim-Dutch Trading Post

By LAVINIA WALSH

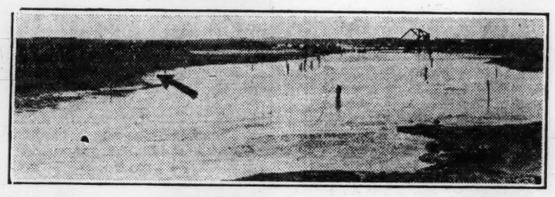
"THE zero milestone in America's commercial progress"—thus aptly has been designated the spot so eloquent of a people's struggling efforts to gain a foothold of economic freedom. Its very stones speak stirringly of the struggle. Aptucxet was the scene of America's real birth throes, and today, thanks to the efforts of the Bourne Historical Society, action is being taken to restore to us the visible symbol of that vigorous pioneering.

To the society mentioned much honor is due, for it was through the efforts of this body that a growing fund has been established for the preservation of Aptucxet "through the erection and maintenance of the replica of the historic Dutch-Pilgrim Trading Post," situated in Bourne near the western entrance of the Cape Cod Canal.

Prior discussion and some activity, it is true, have been launched from time to time, regarding excavation and restoration, but not until recently went the quality of "punch" into the endeavor that should carry it on to accomplishment.

Dr. John Bachelder of Bourne and William S. Russell of Plymouth, in the year 1852, definitely located and proved the site, and made partial excavation. Then they halted, and the old lot, known as "The Trading Post Lot" in Mordecai Field lay quiescent until the society took active steps in the matter during the past year.

Especially should we speak of the efforts of Percival Hall Lombard, president of the society, and of Nathan Bourne Hartford of Bournedale. To the latter much credit is due for his discoveries. These gentlemen do not claim to have discovered the site of the old Trading Post, but they and their associates dug it up, which is more to the point.



Looking from the Highway Bridge of Bourne. The arrow points to the site of the ancient landing used after 1627 by the Pilgrim-Dutch Trading Post Aptucxet

The foundation stones were uncovered during October and November of 1927, and many relics were brought to view, establishing beyond a shadow of doubt that this was the very trading post established in 1627 and described by Governor Bradford in his history.

Primitive Yet Substantial Building

The ancient cellars, which lie east and west, present many evidences of the sturdy character of those who directed, or with their own hands performed, the building of the structure. Solidity marks its every detail, the quality being voiced in its marvelous preservation after 300 years.

The westerly cellar walls are of native field stones, laid in mortar made of burnt shells and white sand and banked with rubble. The easterly cellar walls are of native field stones, laid without mortar but backed by rubble. The hearthstones, two inches below the floor level, are laid on a thin layer of white sand. The back wall of the fireplaces, two bricks deep, is laid on a stone foundation. The cellars have hard earth floors, and the floor between the cellars is paved with flat cut stones laid on a thin layer of white sand.

Such interesting things as "small trading knives, several seventeenth-century Apostle spoon bowls and handles, of 'latten;' many fragments of early Dutch 'slip ware' and glazed pottery of early American manufacture; the blade of a large English hoe; a candlestick of latten, carefully etched, probably of about 1650; various stone implements; and close beside the entrance, the huge key and part of the lock of the front door"—thus Mr. Lombard has described these discoveries.

In Thrilling Touch With Antiquity

The romance of this marvelous close-up of the past grips you. It pulsates to the music of the Indian's paddle. The very name of the surrounding settlement, Manamet, which is the Indian word signifying "Trail of the burden carriers" tells its significant tale of toil.

On this spot they planned for their economic freedom. Their little colony must develop its own trade if ever it was to gain strength for self-support.

The men who interested themselves in this great work were Governor Bradford, Captain Myles Standish, Isaac Allerton, Edward Winslow, William Brewster, John Howland, John Alden, and Thomas Prince.

Mr. Lombard writes in an article called "The First Trading Post of the Plymouth Colony" published in "Old Time New England":

"They made argeement with the colony, and with the London adventurers, for the complete control of the trade in beaver and other furs, sassafras, lumber, etc., for a period of six years, with the privilege of renewal. They drew up what so far has been proved the first business contract written and signed in America. Just as the Compact, signed on board the Mayflower, as she lay in Provincetown Harbor, marks the birth of democratic government, so this Contract represents the beginning of organized business in this country."

Governor Bradford, in his "History of Plymouth Plantation," describes the Trading Post and its object as follows:

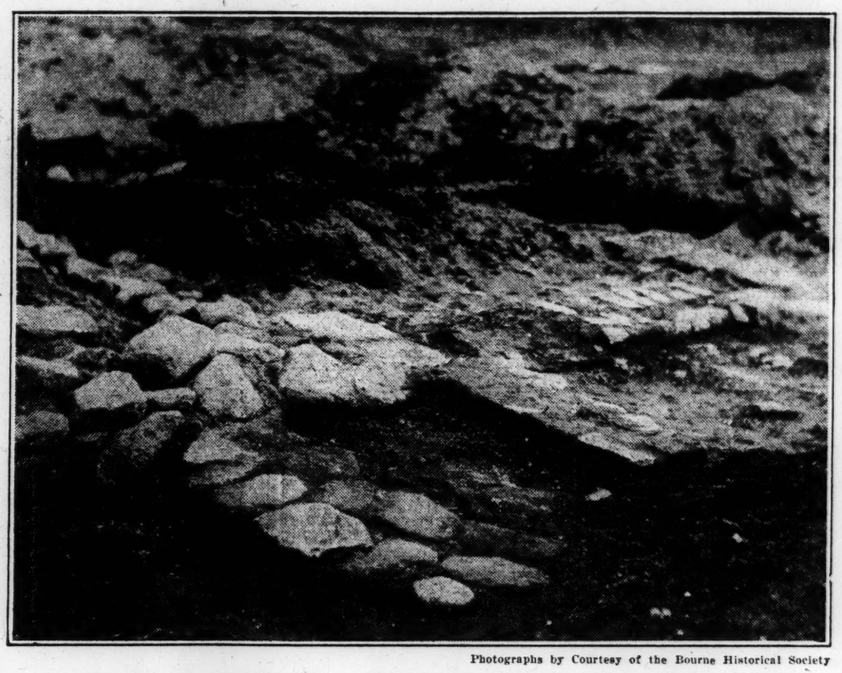
"That they might the better take all convenient opportunitie to follow their trade, both to maintaine them selves, and to disingage them of those great sumes which they stood charge with, and bound for, they resolved to build a smale pinass at Manamet, a place .20. mile from the plantation, standing on the sea to the south ward of them, unto which, by another creeke on this side, they could carry their goods, within, .4. or .5. miles, and then transport them over land to their vessell; and so avoyd the compassing of Cap-Codd and those deangerous shoulds and so make any vioage to the south ward in much shorter time, and with farr less danger. And also for the saftie of their vessell and goods, they builte a house theire, and kept some sevants, who also planted corne, and reared some swine, and were allwayes ready to goe out with the barke when ther was occasion. All which tooke good effecte, and turned to their profite."

Thus they carried on, through obstacles that were sturdily overcome, but as you think of these our forefathers, you rise above the starting throb of pity for their suffering into a sense of the surpassing grandeur of what they did. And yet—how many people know, or have thought with any degree of reverence, of those days of patient struggle and bitter want? They must in fact have been men of surpassing faith to still keep an onward course! But this they did even to the determination to control the entire trade of the Colony. This in fact was what they must do or fail in their great undertaking in the name of religious freedom.

I wonder if Massachusetts people, and the people of the country at large, realize how fine a work is going on in this activity of the Bourne Historical Society. Slow indeed have we been—for be it known, this old Trading Post is the outstanding place of historical interest on the whole Atlantic seaboard still unmarked.

Their message is for a whole—not part of a nation.

They fought for us. We, in the unhampered prosperity of the country they gave us, owe them this much loyalty—that by our efforts and support, this monument in the form of the restored Pilgrim-Dutch Trading Post may stand to tell its tale of courageous faith to future ages.



Photographs by Courtesy of the Bourne Historical Society

A portion of the excavated foundation of the Pilgrims' trading post at Aptucxet. This shows the location of the oven and the hearths about the old chimney. Although the exact location of this historic structure has been known since 1852, no careful excavation of the site was made until within the last two years. Now a reconstruction of the old building is planned

Enlivening a Dull Room

WHAT can be done to animate the color of a room whose walls are taupe, whose rug is taupe, whose woodwork is white (as are also the glass curtains) and whose dark blue velour curtains match the upholstery?

If the woodwork is repainted a rich cream, much desirable vibration of color will have been introduced, and in any case the glass curtains must be changed for yellow ones or those with a decided yellow tone. Voile, marquisette, scrim, fish-net is each a possibility.

Another way to dramatize windows is to draw in front of them pieces that pattern the light. Such objects are high-backed reed, wicker, rattan or cane-backed chairs; plants and branches with angular lines; such positive elements as globular fruit or berries, with sharply defined interstices among their foliage.

In order to break up the monotonous area of solid dark blue on the couch, two new notes are required. A silver brocade covering for two cushions and a third cushion in old gold would cause the velour, once so dull, to vibrate and twinkle as does a deep night sky when the stars come out. The ingenious needlewoman could use with delightful effect appliqués of the same material in a border on the velour curtains.

Further to enliven the blue, it would be interesting to introduce two more shades of that hue, shades of the same composition but one paler and the other more vivid than the original color. When I say, "of the same composition," I mean that these new tones must have the same cast as the original: if it is a green-blue, so must they be; if it is a yellow or a purplish blue, the paler and the more vivid tones must each show the same admixture.

Any normal eye can discern the right harmony even though it might not have been correctly stated in terms of color composition. This brightening effect could best be secured in a somewhat lustrous textile combining in a good design the three shades—which may or may not be set off by taupe or black. The dress goods counters often supply one's needs when the upholstery department has failed.

Such a textile would make a vibrant table cover and chair cushion and an admirable panel for the wall, in which use it would probably have to be stitched firmly to buckram and finished with gimp of appropriate hue, or with fringe, or with a border of colorful glass beads looped on like a fringe. As a table cover and a chair cushion it might not require such an elaborate finish.

For the wall panel could be designed a piece in three or more horizontal stripes, composed of a color of the same intensity as the hangings and upholstery, combined with the pale and vivid accent tones. It is a working law that two stripes or areas interest the eye when one is more than half and less than two-thirds wider than the other. The study of so-called Roman stripes, usually available in ribbons, is helpful in developing an eye for agreeable space relationships.

Lamps of the newest design are extremely interesting and are sufficiently different from our old sombrero-hatted friends to give an arresting note to a room which needs to have its individuality accented

An entertaining person always has a sense of humor. Why should not a room have humor? Modern art offers abundant opportunity for such touches. With admirable craftsmanship the sculptors, potters and glass makers of the modern school reveal a world of philosophical walruses and bears, rabbits and cats, dogs, pigs and bantams which make quite humorous man's assumption that he alone can comment worthily on the world's panorama.

King Arthur's Coins

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

COLLECTORS of old English coins will be interested in the remarkable finds made recently by Dr. Wheeler, the director of the London Museum at Lydney Park, Lord Bledisloe's Gloucestershire seat and the site of an ancient Roman encampment.

The money was found embedded in the broken débris of a mosaic floor in the "frigidarium" or cool-room of what would today be termed a Turkish bath.

It consists of a hoard of 1240 Lilliputian coins, belonging to the dark period which immediately followed the departure of the Romans from this country about 410 A. D.

The coins, which are only a fraction of the size of 1-cent pieces, are copies in miniature of Roman coins. Mixed with them were a few clippings of late fourth century Roman coins.

The misty years following the end of the Roman dominion in Britain seem inevitably associated with the romances of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, of Merlin and the guest of the Holy Grail. It is suggested once more that Arthur may actually have been an historical character, a British prince who sought to maintain the traditions of civilized Rome and the Christian faith against the Saxon pagans; that the little coins scarcely bigger than pins' heads may have been King Arthur's currency.

The excavations at Lydney, I may add, epitomize 600 years of early English history. There are early British fortifications, dating from 100 B. C.; iron mines worked by the Romans until the end of the third century A. D.; a Roman house built round a courtyard paved in mosaic with red, blue and white marble and a wonderful set of Roman baths.

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By Courtesy American Art Association-Anderson Galleries

The chair used by John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence, at his inauguration as first Governor of the State of Massachusetts. This is one of a considerable number of historic pieces that are to be sold at auction in New York City during the coming week

Sales Event of First Rank

DRAMATIC interest is attached to the extraordinary collection of early American furniture to be sold at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries on the three afternoons beginning Jan. 2. One remarkable thing about this Flayderman collection is that, during the 25 years which covered its assembling, it was not only not talked about but remained actually hidden away.

This is in striking contrast to the record of the Reifsynder collection which was widely known, was often pictured in books and was loaned to various museums. Another surprising feature is noticed in the evidence of the late Mr. Flayderman's seeming passion for documentary evidence in seeking choice family heirlooms whose history was supported by affidavits.

This thorough, patient and discriminating connoisseur thus accumulated during 25 years' search and selection, a most remarkable quantity of historic pieces of prime importance and those bearing the labels of cabinetmakers who built them. A public showing of the 500 and more items will open at the place of sale on Dec. 28, and continue for five days preceding the sale. Silver, pewter, glass, Lowestoft, as well as many choice rugs are also included.

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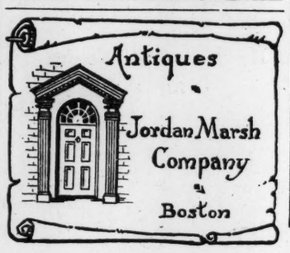

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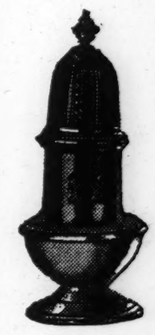

AN INTERESTING aspect of the WANAMAKER COLLECTIONS OF OLD ENGLISH SILVER is the importance given to very fine small collector's pieces. Examples distinguished as much for their charm as for their rarity. Quite the most notable of these pieces is the beautiful muffineer by PAUL LAMERIE, illustrated, with the *London* hall mark for 1732. It belongs to this master's most admired manner, in which restraint in the use of ornament is united to a rare grace and purity of line. Early muffineers are today among the most valued examples of *English* silver.

For the convenience of the collector interested in definite periods, a chronological list is appended of certain examples representative of the fine smaller pieces in the collection. Beautiful specimens of *Irish* and *Scottish* silver and of ecclesiastical plate are to be remarked.

Elizabethan, Commonwealth and Stuart

An ELIZABETHAN seal-top spoon, London 1600.
A rare ELIZABETHAN lion-sejant spoon, London 1602.
A JAMES I stump-top spoon, London 1610.
A COMMONWEALTH Puritan spoon, London 1656.
A fine JAMES II cupping bowl, London 1685. Initialed J. A. Maker unknown.
An extremely fine WILLIAM III tankard, made by THOMAS KER, Edinburgh 1699.
A very beautiful pair of small QUEEN ANNE candlesticks with octagonal bases, made by ANTHONY NELME, London 1704.
A QUEEN ANNE tankard by RICHARD GREEN, London 1710.
A set of three QUEEN ANNE muffineers by CHARLES ADAM, London 1713.

Georgian

A pair of GEORGE I tea caddies, by THOMAS FARRER, London 1724.
A GEORGE II censer with the original copper lining for the incense, and long silver chains, THOMAS TEARLE, London 1750.
An exceedingly beautiful GEORGE II pyriform tea pot by KERR AND DEMPSTER, Edinburgh 1753.
A GEORGE III Irish dish or potato ring of fine classic design, by JOSEPH JACKSON, Dublin 1780.

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EDUCATIONAL

Place of War in History Teaching

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London, Eng.

THE Sheffield Education Committee has wisely set aside one day each year for the special teaching of the ideals of peace in the primary schools of the city. But this authority would probably be the first to admit, what any history teacher will tell them, namely, that such a step as this is of little ultimate effect unless care be taken that the lessons given in this are not in themselves constant inducements to the war mentality.

In discussing the question in a recent number of "The Times Educational Supplement," a writer argues that history is the record of all man's experiences on earth, and should therefore include narratives of war. This surely at the very outset reveals a misconception of the problem, for the prime difficulty of writing history lies in the fact that history is precisely not a complete record of human experience, but only of a comparatively small selection from it. When the writer goes on to urge as a further reason for prolonged study of war the circumstance (a highly disputable one) that men have spent more time in this occupation than in any other, he is on still shakier ground, for a similar reason could be advanced for making sleep and dreams an essential feature of historical study.

True Criterion

The true criterion of the historical significance of human phenomena is not the amount of attention that men have bestowed upon them in the past, but the degree in which they have influenced world conditions of today, and their probable effect on human progress. By these standards it is impossible to evade the fact that the importance of war is seriously overstressed in the primary school curricula. Take as an example the American Revolution. Economically and politically that event was of enormous significance; through the fact that Great Britain retained a large portion of the American trade after the Declaration of Independence, it dealt the first staggering blow at the old mercantilist system of commerce, and politically it advanced the same theories that a few years later swept over Europe in the French Revolution. On the other hand, the American Revolution was, from a military point of view, of small account.

The generals on each side showed the minimum of capacity, the American Gates being dismissed in 1782, and the British Burgoyne behaving with extraordinary foolishness at Saratoga. No single campaign in this war advanced the military art in any degree, and the study of no military evolutions can be more unprofitable than that of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Camden Town and Yorktown.

In studying this period of history, attention should therefore be concentrated on its political and economic aspects, while the military side of things can with safety be cursorily treated. But, in spite of the great improvement that has of late years taken place in the teaching of history, it is unfortunately true that the average child on leaving school today at the age of 16 will show, in all probability, a fairly accurate knowledge of the battles of the American Revolution, but scarcely any acquaintance with its economic and political importance. There is in the teaching of history a vital need for the laying of increased emphasis on literary, economic, political and cultural factors, and for a comparative neglect of military events, which at present, because they are easy to memorize, receive far more attention than they are intrinsically worth.

False Impression

Moreover, too close study of war in the past tends to create in the thought of children a totally false impression of the nature of war as it is fought today. When they spend a considerable portion of their time thinking of wars in which half a dozen wounded represent the total casualties of a full day's fighting, and in which the whole thing is carried on so sketchily that it is possible, as happened at Edgehill, for a fox hunter to dash between two opposing lines of battle at the very moment of opening fire, they gain an idea of war which inevitably colors their conception of modern hostilities, and suggests to them that armed conflict is a much less serious business than it really is. They cannot be expected to realize that a campaign of Edward III's resembles a modern battle about as much as an amateur boxing match does a gladiatoral show. From every point of view it is desirable that war should occupy a constantly diminishing place in history teaching.

Country and Woodland in City Museum for School Children

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

ON THE second floor of the American Museum of Natural History is a little nature paradise to which hundreds of New York City children flock every day. You will soon see that the museum does not house stuffed animals exclusively, for here are snakes, toads, mice, insects, alligators, and even squeaking guinea pigs, all very much alive. Here, too, are a small wild flower garden, where the procession of wild flowers marches through the seasons, aquaria with fish, tadpoles, and salamanders, a desert garden with flourishing cactus plants and horned toads that give a glimpse of another landscape, and colorful charts tracing by word and illustration the life stories of the various animals and plants.

This is the model nature room, designed for children and their parents and teachers, maintained by the School Nature League since the spring of 1927. Here come city children in groups and individually to be introduced to Mr. Rabbit and Mrs. Mouse, and to learn that by picking up a toad they will not get warts, that snakes are not slimy, or that the third generating resulting from the union of a white mouse and a gray mouse will be partly gray and partly white. The snakes, of course, hold the greatest fascination for nine out of ten of the children, especially the old hog-nose, which they delight in picking up and winding about their wrists.

Over this nature paradise presides a gayly smocked "nature mother," Mrs. Ada Kneale Burns. The children come in and help Mrs. Burns clean out the various cages, and feed the animals. During this writer's visit, two little boys were sent out to Central Park with a glass jelly jar to dig for worms for the turtles' supper, and two others were given a dime to purchase raw meat in chunks for the rats. Actually taking part in the work of the nature room is a real adventure for them, and there are usually many more volunteers than jobs to be done.

Wide-Eyed With Interest

Wide-eyed with curiosity and enthusiasm, the children peer into the cages and at the same time listen to Mrs. Burns's chatty explanations.

Sometimes, however, being a nature mother in charge of a private little paradise is not as calm and uneventful as it might appear to be. There are numberless unscheduled events which add zest to the work. Not so long ago a mother watersnake gave birth to a large family of baby watersnakes. During the night, these babies all managed to wriggle through the cracks of the cage, and next morning, Mrs. Burns to her consternation, found new-born watersnakes inside and on top of seemingly everything in the room. Followed an endless search climbing and crawling over and under tables, shelves, cages and window sills retrieving the stray babies. It is difficult being a nursemaid to infant reptiles.

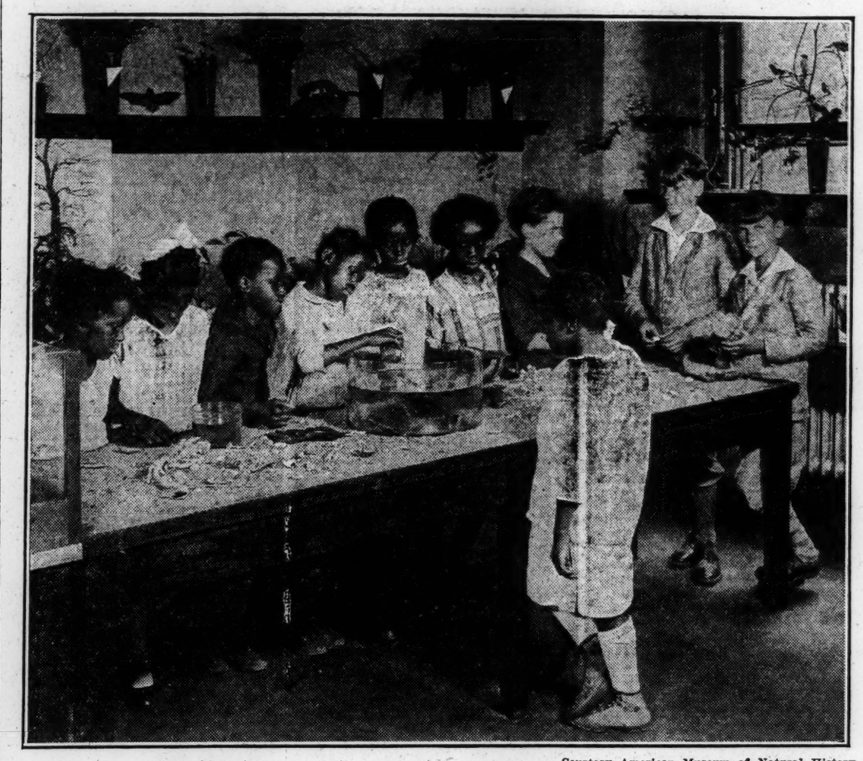
Mrs. Burns went to the University of Colorado for four years, studied entomology for two more, and then taught biology for several years in the schools of California. She was all set for research work in natural science until she happened into her present position, and now she is so enthusiastic about her work, bringing her into direct contact with the children as it does, that she intends to devote herself to this hobby exclusively.

When a child makes sympathetic acquaintance with the creatures of the earth and the water, Mrs. Burns finds that interest usually replaces fear and dissipates groundless prejudices. And she finds this to be the case not only with the child, but also with many a mother and teacher, who is often helped to overcome long-felt squeamishness about reptiles and erroneous ideas about various animals due to ignorance, through this intimate mode of education. This instruction of the adult, is, to her, just as important as that of the child, since it is through the mother or teacher that the child gleans its information.

Schools All Over City

Every day from 10 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, Mrs. Burns is busy giving out information about the habits and care of animals and plants, or advice about how to establish simple terraria and aquaria in the classroom and home, where to browse and explore for various phases of nature study, and what books to read. The telephone also keeps her on the jump, for schools and institutions all over the city are constantly asking her and her assistants to give nature talks and lantern slide lectures for them. These requests come in so thick and fast that it is sometimes impossible to squeeze them all into the program, due to the small number of workers.

In addition to this work, the School Nature League assists in maintaining nature rooms in more than 40 elementary schools throughout the city, and was in charge of the children's fair which was held at the Museum during October. At this fair, held under the auspices of the American Institute and sponsored by the Museum of Natural History, exhibits in natural science study prepared by boys and girls themselves were displayed, to give the public the opportunity of seeing the actual work being done in camps, schools, and homes, and to inspire others to do the same. Cash prizes were awarded to the best exhibitors, the money to be used for gardening, nature study equipment or books. This was the second fair of its kind, and proved even more successful than that of last year.



Courtesy American Museum of Natural History

Inspecting One of the Aquariums in the Nature Room of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Courtesy American Museum of Natural History

Introducing Themselves to Mr. Turtle.

Faith in Ability to Accomplish

By A HEADMASTER

IT MAY seem strange to some that anything written about "faith" should appear on an educational page. Some may think it somewhat out of line that a consideration of such a virtue as "having faith" should be suggested to young people as they approach, enter into and progress through an educational experience, either of a secondary or college nature. But it seems certain that more youngsters need to have more confidence in their ability to conquer difficult situations in the pathway which all must travel if a worthy objective is to be attained.

My educational contacts are almost entirely in the college preparatory field, and the numerous interviews which I have are largely with young people who expect to go to college (many of whom do not realize what this means) and with their parents. Since my position is that of headmaster of a college preparatory school, most of these interviews take place before the school opens. At this point there is little evidence of lack of faith in ability to accomplish. If anything, there is far too much overconfidence on the part of the pupil and far too much willingness to rely upon the school to attend to the accomplishment of the task in hand without too much exertion and evidence of interest on the part of the individual who seeks college entrance preparation. Faith alone is not enough, and—there is not always a deep understanding of what faith involves.

I am writing, however, not long after the first reports have been issued in our school; the situation has changed in the sense that the cocksure attitude of many of the young people has received a shock. And I have had more interviews. The result of many of these (some of them lengthy) prompts this article.

Encouragement at the Right Time

The college entrance situation today in the United States is a difficult one to meet. There are more applications for admission to most of the colleges than can be accepted. It may be said, I think, without fear of contradiction that many who are admitted to college should not be, and many who are not admitted should be. Lack of real faith in ability to accomplish keeps a lot of excellent material outside our higher institutions of learning very often because of discouragement at a critical moment in school progress. A word or two of encouragement at the proper moment would often pull the young person most involved over an obstacle which seems to him at the time to be insurmountable. I feel that too many of us who are in educational work fail to realize how important it is that we guide and advise on the basis of the individual, rather than en masse. Many of our young people need help in building up faith in themselves.

I do not advocate, nor do I follow in practice, the suggestion that the college entrance picture should be painted in too glowing colors for any who wish to go to college. One should from the start realize that here is a task worthy of one's best efforts. But far too many of our modern young people view the situation with false alarm. They are afraid; they do not have enough faith in their ability to tackle the job and go through with it; they often far underestimate their capabilities; they fear to be hurt long before such a catastrophe is possible. The alarm is due more to their own fears than any-

Three Qualities

Co-operation and work and faith have, for a long, long time, been qualities which we find and have found in those who are making and who have made places for themselves in this busy world of ours. These qualities must go together in any successful program whether in school or out of it. Every boy and girl should realize this.

If one will aspire to a worthy objective which will very likely include college preparation and a college education itself (or at least some special form of educational training); if one will do his day's work as best he can—every day; if one will have faith in himself and not allow any discouraging factors which may arise, to destroy that faith; if one will do these things, success is just around the corner.

'The Hope of England'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London, Eng.

THE schools of England are the hope of England. This is the keynote of a comprehensive study of English education published in London by Sidgwick & Jackson. The editor of "The Schools of England, a study in Renaissance" shows how a common culture has, in two generations, dissolved the sectarian antagonism which had divided England into two nations, and looks to the increasing unity of English education to remove the equally formidable barriers of class-consciousness.

To the student of education from other lands, the English system often appears to be a wildering confusion of unrelated institutions, "The vision of a unity, of a balance and a poise that would have seemed impossible even 30 years ago." Dover Wilson likens this unity to that of some ancient city, in which the scene is dominated by medieval buildings, while on all sides there stretches the less imposing but more serviceable structure of the modern township.

Each by an Authority

The introductory chapter is followed by 16 others, each by an authority in his or her own sphere, dealing in detail with primary and secondary schools, training colleges, the universities, adult education, and education in the fighting services. The last-named division is a significant one. In its effort to make the fighting services "The Poor Man's University," England has taken a remarkable step toward the realization of an armed police force which shall be a constructive influence for peace. The education given in the army, navy and air force is designed to fit men for full participation in the national life.

Indeed, it is the conscious effort to relate education to the actual life of the nation which constitutes the underlying unity of a book dealing with subjects so diverse as the public schools and the Borstal institutions, the ancient universities and infant schools. The great variety of ideals and methods described here in some detail are nevertheless tallied to one purpose. Privileged institutions such as the expensive preparatory and public schools are meeting the criticism that they are not democratic; their expositors in this volume explore ways and means of opening them to the less monied classes, but insist that it is their contribution to the commonwealth which justifies their continuance.

Thrilling Chapter

The most thrilling chapter in the volume is in fact concerned with those "boarding schools of the English type" which have begun to spring up in a most unexpected sphere—the prison system. The first Borstal Institution was little better than a gaol; 20 years after its foundation C. A. Siepman can write: "It is at the moment the only complete system of education for the adolescent, unique in that it provides that complete training for life which was the ideal of the Platonic philosophy. The very routine of the day which I have outlined is a replica of the day of work and leisure in ordinary life. "Here is room for the scholar and the athlete, for all manner of men, provided they have in them the milk of human kindness and a right sense of human relationship."

It is not possible to do more than mention here the remarkable growth of secondary, university and adult education which has taken place during this century. It is, however, worth while to emphasize an important fact which is brought out in the chapter on Oxford and Cambridge, because these universities are often spoken of as if they were still the playground of the wealthy. The fact is that they afford today a meeting ground for men of every class from every part of the country, and to some extent from every part of the world, in the peculiarly intimate social life of the colleges. "There is probably no society in the world in which wealth or social position count for so little in the placing of a man among his fellows. . . . Actually the system achieves one of those effective compromises which are characteristic of our practical and illogical country, a blending of what may be called the aristocracy of circumstance with the aristocracy of brains. Their interaction is surely from the national point of view to be welcomed without reserve."

How Returned Chinese Students Take Part in China's Welfare

THOSE who are skeptical over the education of Chinese students in America in the Christian way of life will find food for thought in the recent national convention of Y. M. C. A.'s in China, held for one week at Hangchow. The impressive fact was that the tri-annual gathering was dominated by returned students from America.

Mung Yee Yap, secretary of the Chinese Students' Christian Association in America, was the fraternal delegate representing the Chinese students in this country. Mr. Yap, who was born in Hawaii, recently graduated at Cornell and is now studying Chinese at the Soochow Law School, preparatory to a course in medicine at the Peiping Union Medical College. Mr. Yap was quite at home in the convention, for he was among many famous alumni of the association which he represented.

Among them were Dr. David Z. T. Yui (Harvard), Dr. John Y. Lee (Chicago), Dr. H. H. Kung (Oberlin), Dr. C. Y. Cheng (Columbia), L. T. Chen (Yale), Dr. T. Z. Koo (Oberlin), Dr. Hu Shih (Cornell), Shih-chih Lo (Columbia and Union Seminary), Y. H. Tsao (Yale and Cornell), Dr. Herman C. E. Liu (Columbia), Shuming T. Liu (Harvard). All these men have carved worthy careers on their return to China, and have exerted no little influence among their countrymen in the Christian concepts of service and brotherhood.

Change in Thinking Advocated

Perhaps the most far-reaching address was that of Dr. Hu Shih, a Cornell graduate and China's foremost scholar and philosopher. Dr. Hu Shih spoke on "China's Intellectual Reconstruction." To him the fundamental need of China at this time is a revolution in thought, the content of thought as well as the method and habits of thinking. He dwelt at length upon the faulty way or ways in which traditional religious systems have sought to teach the Chinese people how to think. The only way to obliterate this faulty way of thinking, according to Dr. Hu, is mental revolution, and this can be achieved only by freedom in thinking and speech.

More than 20 fraternal delegates were present, including seven from Japan, one from India, two from Switzerland, one from Denmark, one from England, and two from the United States. The Y. W. C. A., the National Christian Council, the Anti-Opium Council, and the Officers' Moral Endeavor Association at Nanking were also represented. Twenty-one delegates came from Manchuria, four from Szechuan, one from Yunnan, and six from Canton.

Influence of Christian Teachings

Dr. H. H. Kung, Oberlin graduate, now Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, was elected president of the convention. In speaking about "Y" work toward the laboring and merchant classes, he emphasized the fact that the "Y" should help the laborers and merchants in China to build up a sturdy character, efficient mind, healthy body, and, above all, a spirit of service and co-operation. He brought out the point that the surest and highest standard of the Y. M. C. A. is Christ and Christian teachings.

General Chang Chi-kiang took an active part in the convention. He is an ardent Christian and is responsible for a great deal of the Christian work among the soldiers. He gave an eloquent address on "The Spiritual Foundation of Reconstruction." During one of the sessions he took part in a heated debate. The chairman of the session recognized another speaker, and when asked to sit down the famous general obeyed most obligingly and won the applause of the whole audience.

The central theme of the convention was "The Mission and Task of the Y. M. C. A. in This Period of National Reconstruction." The slogan adopted was, "Build Up the Country Through Character."

School Not Alone for Those Who Pass Examinations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Adelaide, S. Aust.

"Our only safeguard against that worst of all tyranny, mob rule, is a sound system of education where youth can be trained in its responsibilities, and provided with an intellectual, moral, and physical discipline that will enable each individual to use his life nobly, and enjoy it sanely." This is a statement made by William J. Adey, superintendent of high schools in this city.

"The same kind of education is not suited to the needs, capacities and abilities of every child," Mr. Adey went on, "but there is a suitable form of training to which every boy and girl is entitled. It may not be given to all to be successful in academic studies, but this is no argument that abilities in other directions should be allowed to lie dormant. Unfortunately, there are still among educationists those who would confine any form of secondary education to children who are naturally adapted for the examination type, and leave the great mass undeveloped. Those objectors put forward the arguments of expense, of industrial necessity, and a few of caste. Personally, I am a firm believer in bringing educational opportunity to the multitude so long as they adopt a proper selective method to enable every child to make full use of the facilities provided."

Until 1907 the activities of the South Australian education department were confined almost entirely to primary school education. Then, in 1918 came the high schools, with 650 scholars in that year. There are now nearly 6000 pupils in addition to about 2000 technical and central school students. This, again, is exclusive of 4000 part-time technical school pupils and 750 apprentices.

Child Records Own Progress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

IN A class of 7-year-olds each child kept his own "Progress Book." This was an exercise book in which he entered on appropriate pages lists of "Stories I Have Read," "Poems I Have Learned," "Countries I Know About." The children liked copying the titles in their best writing, and the more ambitious were proud of adding the names of the authors and poets they met with.

This keeping of individual records by children themselves seems to generate an atmosphere of purposefulness in their work that is delightful to see. They are not just learning to read and write; they are getting the habit of knowing all about what they are doing and how they are getting on. And even mechanical subjects such as penmanship take on intelligent purpose when we take trouble to write something that we want to record.

A record of arithmetic brought in a further and very interesting idea, that of competition with myself, my industrious self against my lazy self. This seemed to provide some humor and is obviously a more wholesome notion of competition than that of competing against a neighbor.

A page was ruled somewhat like a calendar or score card, with several squares after each day and a set of squares for the total score.

The number of sums worked correctly was entered each day. In case of absence a "0" was entered. This "0" was on the whole salutary. It eliminated unnecessary absences. This record gave children an intelligent interest in their progress. It taught them how well they could do, how lazy they sometimes were, and suggested that our results are, to some extent at least, in our own hands. They liked to compare their different weeks and think for themselves when they "tried" or when they did not "try." I am not sure that the slow child did not get the most out of this entry. I saw its good days stand out, and, with a kindly teacher who understands the value of good days to the unsuccessful child, these good days sometimes increased in frequency and the child gained in self-confidence.

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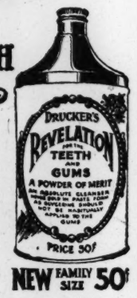

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THE HOME FORUM

My Fellow Student

NOW that the winter is coming on, I miss the little owl that used to fly each frosty night into the elm outside my window and to sit there in meditative silence hour after hour. I miss him constantly and in many ways, for he had become my familiar companion; he was on many nights my sole society after all the city about me had fallen asleep and mine was the only lighted window. He usually arrived in the tree just at twilight, as soon as the rays of my study lamp called him, and from then until midnight —or whenever it might be that my lamp went out—I could see him there every time I raised my eyes, an oval knob among the branches.

That was three years ago. Tonight, looking up from my desk and out of my window, I see the climbing stars, very far away and cold and lonely, but there is no bird to fill the wintry sky with warmth. The elm still stands by my window, but it holds up empty boughs like a plant without a blossom. I am left to study alone.

For there used to be, indeed, a sense of companionship, at least on my side of the windowpane; and if the owl did not somehow feel this too then I am at a loss to make out what made him come so faithfully, so punctually, and what made him sit there so patiently through many nights of cold and wind? Before deep darkness fell I often saw his great eyes fixed on me in rapt concentration, as though there were no other creature in all the world of owls that could interest him so much. A realistic ornithologist would have said, of course, that the bird was merely attracted by my light, and this is an explanation that will seem perfectly satisfactory to those who are themselves entirely realistic. I should like to know, however, why it was that the owl came to my window alone when there were thousands of others all about that were as brilliantly lighted as mine. The realistic interpretation does not satisfy me because, although it may be accurate enough with regard to the crude facts, it says nothing whatever about the human feelings that were aroused; and these latter were, as usual, by far the more important phase of the situation.

Strive as I might to be sensible and unromantic about my faithful owl, I could not avoid feeling that he came to my window with some vague notion in his round little head of seeking for fellowship. This feeling grew upon me as the weeks passed and he continued to come and to perch and to ogle. Whenever I looked up from book or paper, he was there, and always in exactly the same place, so that if I had not known the elm by daylight I should have thought his small black oval form a part of the tree. Whatever I did, he saw with those great round eyes. Did he think of what he saw? I asked myself. And, if so, then what did he think?

It was not long after I had asked this question that I began to consider the owl as a sort of silent critic of all I did, very difficult—perhaps impossible—to please. He took the place for me of that Crowd of Witnesses described by Longinus in his Treatise on the Sublime: "It will be good for us, when we are at work on something that requires sublimity of thought and style, to imagine how Homer would have said it, how Plato, or Demosthenes . . . and it will be still better if we imagine how Homer or Demosthenes would have been affected as readers of what we write. For it is trying ourselves really high to suppose such a tribunal for our own work." Yes, the little owl, taking the place of Plato and Demosthenes as the judge of all I thought and wrote, did try me "really high."

For a time, however, I was able to put him to other and more comfortable uses. Whenever in those night watches I deplored the necessity that seemed to force my studies always in the direction of acquiring new facts and always away from the consideration of what the facts I had already acquired might mean, I thought of the little owl as one who compensated for my lack of balance. I was engaged in "research," but he in thinking. I discovered facts; he found their significance. If I, in spite of my better convictions, was accumulative, he was contemplative. I might be growing learned—for one never knows about this—but he was growing wise.

(And ah, I said to myself, what a privilege to be able to sit all night long and for night after night in a tree, with all the stars above and with plenty of feathers round one, with no books to read, no facts to gather, with nothing to do but to think! Out of such opportunities of leisure, who could not weave some fragments and shreds of wisdom? Thus it came to seem to me that my fellow student had chosen his field of study more wisely than I, and at times I was not sure that his round straightforward gaze was wholly devoid of an amazed disdain.)

Out of these elements—my thought of the owl as a critic and my respect for him as a contemplative sage—grew the final phase of our relationship. He became the keeper, so to speak, of my conscience. With all my limitations upon me, I did nearly always the best I could do; but this was never good enough for him and he kept constantly before him—or so it seemed to me—a clear sense of the ideal which I could never reach. Was I reading in Shakespeare? He knew how Shakespeare ought to be read, and would not let me forget it. Was I playing my piano? He had the most exalted notions of technic and the most impeccable taste. Was I trying to write an essay or a poem? He was more exacting than Plato or Homer would have been, because those ancient worthies knew how hard good poems and essays are to write, and the owl did not know, or care—he merely demanded that they be perfectly done. As the evening hours wore toward midnight and as my thoughts began to flag he seemed to grow more exacting, so that I sometimes looked up at him in mute appeal as though saying: "You see, old fellow, I have done what I can, poor though it be. May we not let this stand as it is?" But there never came any answer either in derision or approval, and it was as though he left the decision rather contemptuously to my own judgment.

Looking back upon those nights even now, I cannot feel that my hard taskmaster took the facts sufficiently into consideration. Suppose that I had been busy all day with a dozen callers, a score of letters, many books to read, distractions of innumerable sorts, and that late in the evening I sat down to write a poem. The city would be quieting about me, the stars would be looking in, and somewhere in the offing of thought the dim sails of a poetic idea would be coasting up and down. Well, I would do my best; but never to the owl's satisfaction. "Is this your notion of a poem? I must say that I had expected better things." So I imagined him to be thinking, until, any number of times, I have been on the point of wadding my scribble into a ball and tossing it up to him where he sat so serenely—an owl that never composed a line of scannable verse in all his days—saying "Write it yourself, then!"

But that would have been mere petulance, and a poet has no right to speak in such a hasty way to a critic. My fellow student maintained and enjoyed all the advantages of those who know exactly how poems should be written and who never write any—showing in this, as in all other respects, his superior wisdom.

No doubt I was in some degree ungrateful for what my critic in the elm boughs did for me, but the fact is that before the winter was over I began to wish he would perch elsewhere. He would not. I was the one who finally decamped, going far away and staying long. During my absence I thought of him many times. I missed his unperturbed and unbribable severity. When I returned he was gone. There comes no floating of swift silent wings into the elm tree now when I light my lamp in the evening, and when I look out at midnight to see how the clouds are drifting there is no oval knob of blackness in the branches that bar the sky. My verses seem to flow more easily now that the critic is gone, but whether they are better I cannot say. Whether they improve I do not know.

Into what student's window is my little owl peering this winter? I should like to say to that student: "Study as you may, you will never satisfy the lonely contemplator in the tree beside you. Write with all your depth and skill, but it will not do. You must either drive away that carping critic or else cease to write. But no, there is another way; you might travel abroad for a few years, and when you return he will be gone. That would be your best plan."

Yes, I should like to suggest to my rival a long foreign sojourn, in the hope that during his absence my former companion of the frosty nights might return to me.

O. S.

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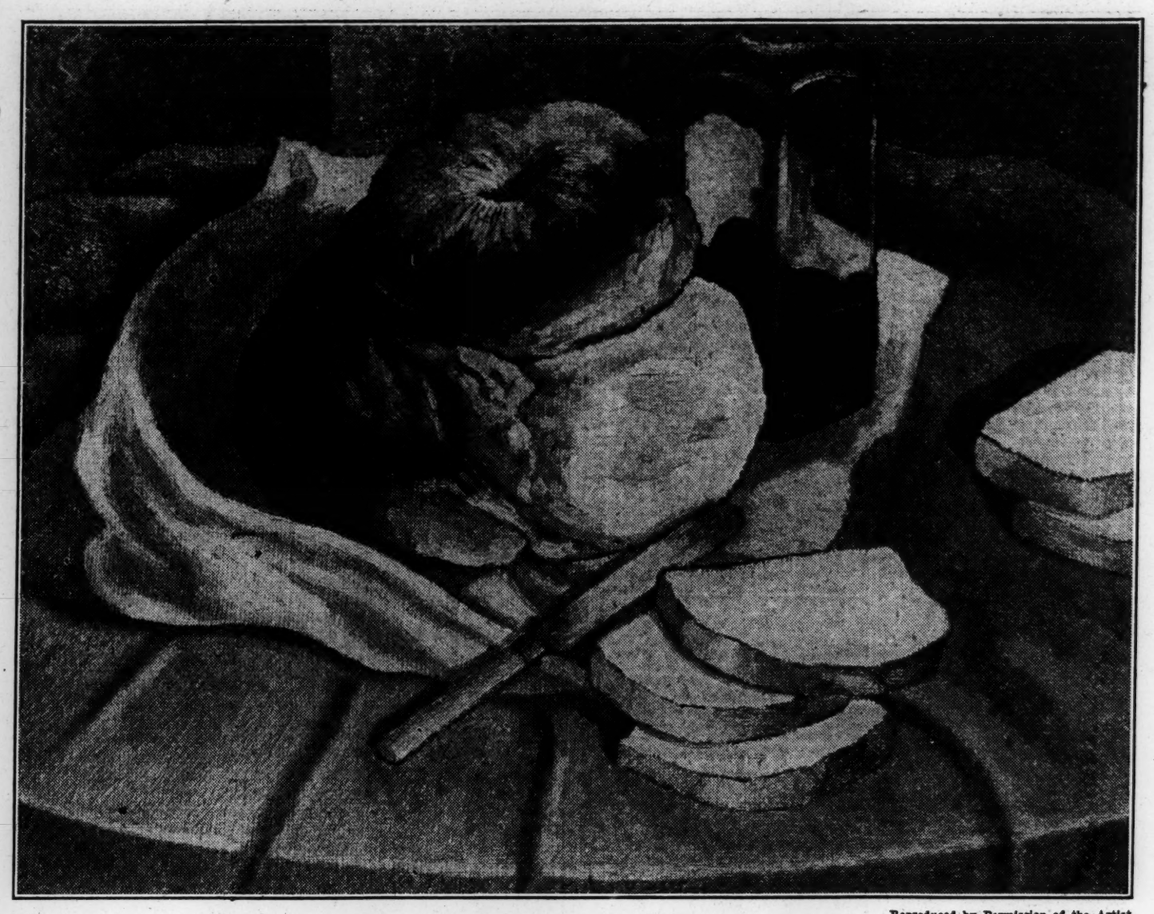

A Cottage Loaf. From a Painting by Raphael Nelson. Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

THERE is a smile about the homely subject chosen by Mr. Raphael Nelson for his still-life group, the smile of the good-tempered Cottage loaf which for many generations has been dear to the English heart. There are many varieties of the white loaf in England—the Tin, Sandwich, Oven Bottom, Coburg, Plait and Twist, but of all the different kinds it is the Cottage loaf that really smiles. It is such a jolly roundabout shape, and the artist, recognizing this characteristic, has made it the center of a jolly round-about design, in which the circular curve of the paper bag and the folds of the cloth on the round table add to the general scheme.

Realizing that the loaf needed a dark object with which to set it off, the artist sought for something suitable, and at the same time possessing a rich tone of deep color, and hit on pickled walnuts in a glass bottle! A happy decision, for the upright lines of the bottle are exactly what is needed to balance the curves.

Mr. Nelson's tones are laid on with direct simplicity as befits the subject; and are successfully distributed over the canvas, with nothing to distract the attention from the principal object.

Irish Hospitality

Supporting the crippled car on either side, we made the best of our way a hundred yards or so to a low, thatched cabin set back from the road. Barney knocked loudly, and a divided door held protectingly against the driving storm, opened cautiously at the top. A sharp inspection from within, and the bottom came open with a kick. Drenched and bedraggled, we filed in.

"God save all here!"
"God save ye kindly!"

The atmosphere was very close and stifling from the smoke of a peat-fire, and it was with some difficulty that we made out our enforced host. He was a striking picture; tall, broad of shoulder, uncombed and uncoated, and clad in patched corduroys, brogans, and a very soiled shirt open at the neck. In spite of his dress, however, he conveyed an agreeable impression of energy, self-reliance and natural dignity. He hurried us to the hearth with many expressions of kindly solicitude and helped us out of our dripping coats. "Patrick," he called to a stalwart son, "get that horse and car into the byre!" And to us, "Let ye make yerselves easy the while we be doing what may be."

In the twilight of a single rush-candle we stole appraising glances around. It was a low room of dingy whitewashed walls, clay floor, and soot-blackened rafters. Four or five crude, homemade three-legged stools stood about. On one side was a settle that served as a bed by night, and above it a shelf cluttered with jugs and bottles. In one corner stood a churn, and in another a dresser with pots and crockery. The hearth was deep and smoke-blackened, and over the hob a huge iron pot hung from a hook by a sooty chain. . . .

As we steamed before the peats we took covert note of the household. Three or four ragged, wild-eyed children in sensational stages of dishabille stared at us, wonderstruck, from safe retreats, while their barefooted mother bustled about searching out dry clothing, putting potatoes to roast on the peat-coals and getting the pot and kettle to humming. . . .

In due time Barney and young Patrick returned with word of the safe housing of their charges, and preparations were set on foot to pass the night as agreeably as might be until the "morrow's morning." . . .

It proved a very jolly time, especially the after-dinner phase, when we assumed the drying-out process in a half-circle before the glowing peats while The Woman of the House scurried about to provide sleeping accommodations. It was then Himself proved the cordial and entertaining host, ready with song and story, and with a fine scorn of apologizing for what was obviously the best hospitality he had to offer. Fiddle and concertina were had down from the wall, and the roar of the storm was soon drowned in the jolly gallop of jigs and reels.

No one hung back from furthering the fun. Himself led off with "The Exile of Erin" to the resounding tune of "Savourneen Deelish," which he rendered with eyes tight shut and many a flourishing demi-quaver, the time being emphasized with vigorous stamps of the foot and sideways jerks of the head. His encore was "The Wind That Shakes the Barley." Even Barney Duffy obliged—with a doleful "lament," full of "ochones," that ebbed and flowed mournfully on the ancient Celtic five-tone scale and eventually expired on a blood-curdling minor in alt. I did my best with "The Foggy, Foggy, Dew," and pleased Granny, at least, with "Mother Machree." Lansden, who has "the way" with him, inveigled the little beauty Eileen onto his lap, drew her head to his shoulder and stroked her cheek to the loved croon, seven centuries old:

I know a valley fair,
Eileen Aroon:
I know a cottage there,
Eileen Aroon:
Far in that valley's shade,
I know a gentle maid,
Flower of the gentle glade,
Eileen Aroon.

—CHARLES FISH HOWELL, in "An Irish Ramble."

Triolet

With leaves all worked in blue and jade,
My kimona, in black and gold,
Is broidered in the richest shade,
With leaves all worked in blue and jade.
Its turquoise flowers can never fade;
And rich in color I behold,
With leaves all worked in blue and jade,
My kimona, in black and gold,

ANNA E. WILLIAMS.

Lowell's Cambridge

The seat of the oldest college in America, it had, of course, some of that cloistered quiet which characterizes all university towns. But, underlying this, it had an idiosyncrasy of its own. Boston was not yet a city, and Cambridge was still a country village, with its own habits and traditions, not yet feeling too strongly the force of suburban gravitation. Approaching it from the west by what was then called the New Road (it is so called no longer, for we change our names whenever we can, to the great detriment of all historical association) you would pause on the brow of Symonds' Hill to enjoy a view singularly soothing and placid.

In front of you lay the town, tufted with elms, lindens, and horse-chestnuts, which had seen Massachusetts a colony, and were fortunately unable to emigrate with the Tories by whom, or by whose fathers, they were planted. Over it rose the noisy belfry of the College, the square, brown tower of the church, and the slim yellow spire of the parish meeting-house, by no means ungraceful, and then an invariable characteristic of New England architecture.

On your right, the Charles slipped smoothly through green and purple salt-meadows, darkened, here and there, with the blossoming blackgrass as with a stranded cloud-shadow. Over these marshes, level as water, but without its glare, and with softer and more soothing gradations of perspective, the eye was carried to a horizon of softly-rounded hills.

To your left hand, upon the Old Road, you saw some half-dozen dignified old houses of the colonial time, all comfortably fronting southward. If it were spring-time, the rows of horse-chestnuts along the fronts of these houses showed, through every crevice of their dark heap of foliage, and on the end of every drooping limb, a cone of pearly flowers, while the hill behind was white or rosy with the crowding blooms of various fruit-trees.

There is no sound, unless a horseman clatters over the loose planks of the bridge, while his antipodal shadow glides silently over the mirrored bridge below.—From "Fireside Travels," by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Sostanza

Traduzione dell' articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

UN DIZIONARIO dà ricchezza quale una delle definizioni di sostanza, ed inoltre indica quale sostanziale ciò che è di reale valore ed importanza. Per ottenere ciò che è considerato necessario, è certo che l'intelligenza è necessaria. L'intelligenza, allora, è veramente sostanziale, o di reale valore ed importanza. Ogni cosa è compiuta per mezzo dell'intelligenza. Senza intelligenza non vi potrebbe essere alcuna vera attività. È chiaro dunque che l'intelligenza è reale.

Lo stesso dizionario dà una definizione di sostanziale quale ciò che è permanente o reale. Qualunque cosa è reale deve essere eterna, poichè nulla di reale può essere mai distrutto. Soltanto la divina intelligenza può essere eterna, poichè solo Dio, Mente divina, esiste di per Sè stesso. Qualunque cosa, adunque, non partecipa della natura della vera intelligenza ha in sè stessa l'elemento della propria distruzione.

Lo scrittore dell'epistola agli Ebrei comprese la vera natura della sostanza, poichè disse: "Or la fede è una sussistenza delle cose che si sperano, ed una dimostrazion delle cose che non si veggono". La vera fede è divinamente o spiritualmente mentale, una qualità della perfetta intelligenza. Questa vera fede conosce le cose dello Spirito, che sono ignote ai sensi materiali. L'intelligenza perfetta, che riflette la Mente divina, esiste a parte dal senso materiale irreale, nel reame dello Spirito, Dio.

Ciò che basa il suo ragionamento sulla credenza che la materia sia reale, non è vera intelligenza. Non comprende la realtà, cioè lo Spirito e la perfetta creazione dello Spirito. Prima o dopo ognuno deve destarsi a vedere che questo falso senso d'intelligenza non è sostanziale, non è intelligenza reale; e destandosi a questo fatto, si cercherà di comprendere la vera sostanza, il riflesso della Mente divina.

Col nutrire la moltitudine con pochi pani e qualche pesce, Cristo Gesù dimostrò che cosa sia vera ricchezza o sostanza; poichè la sua comprensione di Dio, Spirito, e della creazione spirituale di Dio, lo rese capace di compiere questa dimostrazione. La sua comprensione rifletteva la Mente divina, Verità, e lo rese capace di manifestare vera intelligenza. Poichè il Maestro comprese la vera natura della ricchezza, o sostanza, egli disse: "Cercate in prima il regno di Dio, e la sua giustizia; e tutte queste cose vi saran sopraggiunte". Egli sapeva che se l'umanità cercava di conoscere Iddio, Spirito, e la Sua creazione spirituale delle idee, questa comprensione, col riflettere vera intelligenza, provvederebbe a loro ed ad ogni loro bisogno.

Cristo Gesù disse pure che se avessimo fede quanto un granel di senape, nulla ci sarebbe impossibile. Possiamo acquistare questa vera fede col cercar di comprendere le cose dello Spirito e col vivere secondo la vera idea spirituale. Coll'acquistare questa comprensione della realtà, avremo fede in essa; ed in tal modo un giusto successo sarà possibile per noi. Questa vera comprensione ci indurrà a fare la cosa giusta al momento giusto, ed in tal modo a riuscire in ogni giusta intrapresa.

Col credere che la ricchezza materiale sia sostanza, ciò da cui dipendono felicità e benessere, si può essere molto timorosi a suo riguardo; e questo timore potrebbe indurci erroneamente a fare ciò che non dovremmo. Ma colui che ha la vera comprensione di sostanza sa che lo Spirito e la creazione dello Spirito soltanto sono sostanziali, e conta sulla Verità per essere diretto bene in tutti i suoi affari: egli conosce la verità dell'abbondanza sempre presente.

Dio, Mente divina, è Spirito, Amore. Il regno di Dio è perciò l'espressione di qualità od idee perfette, spirituali. Scopriamo Dio ed il Suo regno col riflettere queste idee o qualità spirituali; e la loro espressione è la riflessione della vera intelligenza o sostanza. Le qualità di pazienza, altruismo, perdono, benignità, generosità, e fiducia nella Verità sono sostanziali veramente, poichè ci rendono capaci di essere in unione colla Mente divina e di realizzare salute e pace.

Le false credenze di avidità, odio, sensualità, egoismo, superbia, impazienza, e fiducia in cose materiali sembrano ostruire l'espressione della vera intelligenza. Questo ha per risultato timore e la credenza nella limitazione, che ci privano del vero senso di provvisione, di salute, di amicizia, e di felicità.

A pagina 588 di "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy definisce l'intelligenza quale "sussistenza; Mente esistente di per sè stessa ed eterna; ciò che non è mai inconscio nè limitato". Chi ammette la Mente divina, o Spirito, quale l'unica sostanza, e manifesta la vera natura dello Spirito, Iddio, trova vera ricchezza. Nella proporzione colla quale comprendiamo lo Spirito e l'uomo spirituale, e viviamo secondo la verità che l'uomo spirituale non ha qualità alcuna diversa dal divino Amore, il vero senso di sostanza viene espresso in abbondanza di salute, di pace, di gioia, e di ogni cosa necessaria.

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Choice of Light

If you have a courtyard which, when you so please, you can cover over with a linen awning, the light will then be excellent. Or when you wish to paint a portrait paint it in bad weather, at the fall of the evening, placing the sitter with his back to one of the walls of the courtyard. Notice in the streets at the fall of the evening the faces of the men and women when it is bad weather, what grace and softness they display. Therefore, O painter, you should have a courtyard fitted up with the walls tinted in black, and with the roof projecting forward a little beyond the wall; and the width of it should be ten braccia, and the length twenty braccia, and the height ten braccia; and you should cover it over with the awning when the sun is on it, or else you should make your portrait at the hour of the fall of the evening when it is cloudy or misty, for the light then is perfect.—From "The Thoughts of Leonardo da Vinci." Edited by EDWARD MCCURDY.

As a Little Child

Christmas is a child's day,
(O, my heart keep young).
Christmas is the loveliest
Song a child has sung.

Christmas is the starriest
Night of joy and mirth.
Every little child is glad
That Jesus came to earth.

Christmas is a child's day,
Watch a child's eyes shine!
(Heavenly Father, let me keep
The Christmas light in mine).

Christmas is so holy,
Pure and clean and white—
(Heavenly Father, let me be
A little child tonight).

—GRACE NOLL CROWELL, in "Miss Humpety Comes to Tea and Other Poems."

Substance

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DICTIONARY gives wealth as one of the definitions of substance, and further designates as substantial that which is of real worth and importance. In order to gain that which is considered needful, it is certain that intelligence is necessary. Intelligence, then, is truly substantial, or of real worth and importance. All things are accomplished through intelligence. Without intelligence there could be no true activity. It is plain, therefore, that intelligence is real.

The same dictionary gives a definition of substantial as that which is lasting or real. Whatever is real must be eternal, since nothing real can ever be destroyed. Only divine intelligence can be eternal, for God, divine Mind, alone is self-existent. Whatever, then, partakes not of the nature of true intelligence has within itself the element of self-destruction.

The writer of the epistle to the Hebrews understood the true nature of substance, for he said, "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." True faith is divinely or spiritually mental, a quality of perfect intelligence. This true faith knows the things of Spirit, which are unknown to the material senses. Perfect intelligence, reflecting divine Mind, exists apart from unreal material sense, in the realm of Spirit, God.

That which bases its reasoning upon the belief that matter is real, is not true intelligence. It does not comprehend reality, namely, Spirit and Spirit's perfect creation. Sooner or later each one must awaken to see that this false sense of intelligence is not substantial, is not real intelligence; and, awakening to this fact, one will then seek to understand true substance, the reflection of divine Mind.

In feeding the multitude by means of a few loaves and fishes, Christ Jesus proved what is true wealth, or substance; for his understanding of God, Spirit, and of God's spiritual creation enabled him to accomplish this demonstration. His understanding reflected the divine Mind, Truth, and enabled him to manifest true intelligence. Because the Master understood the true nature of wealth, or substance, he said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." He knew that if mankind would seek to know God, Spirit, and His spiritual creation of ideas, this understanding, reflecting true intelligence, would take care of them and of their every need.

Christ Jesus also said that if we had faith as a grain of mustard seed, nothing would be impossible to us. We can gain this true faith by seeking to understand the things of Spirit and living in accordance with the true spiritual idea. Gaining this understanding of reality, we shall have faith in it; and so right achievement will become possible to us. This true understanding will lead us to do the right thing at the right time, and to succeed in any right undertaking.

Believing material wealth to be substance, that upon which happiness and well-being depend, one may be very fearful concerning it; and this fear may mislead one into doing what he should not do. But one who has the true understanding of substance knows that Spirit and Spirit's creation alone are substantial, and depends upon Truth to direct him aright in all his affairs: he knows the truth of ever present abundance.

God, divine Mind, is Spirit, Love. God's kingdom is therefore the expression of perfect spiritual qualities or ideas. We find God and His kingdom through reflecting these spiritual ideas or qualities; and the expressing of them is the reflecting of true intelligence or substance. The qualities of patience, unselfishness, forgiveness, gentleness, generosity, and trust in Truth are truly substantial, for they enable us to be at-one with the divine Mind and to realize health and peace.

The false beliefs of greed, hate, sensuality, selfishness, pride, impatience, and trust in material things seemingly obstruct the expression of true intelligence. This results in fear and the belief in limitation, which rob one of the true sense of supply, health, friendship, and happiness.

On page 588 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy defines intelligence as "substance; self-existent and eternal Mind; that which is never unconscious nor limited." One who accepts divine Mind, or Spirit, as the only substance, and manifests the true nature of Spirit, God, finds true wealth. In the ratio that one understands Spirit and spiritual man, and lives in accordance with the truth that spiritual man has no quality unlike divine Love, the true sense of substance is expressed in abundant health, peace, joy, and all things needful.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Images in Clay

The sky is hidden by a dreary gray atmosphere, through which falls a thin drizzle of sleet and rain. The wind blows in bitter gusts at the street corners and the icy pavements add to the general discomfort.

Whence, then, in the darkness and depression of the little, narrow London thoroughfare, comes that sudden vision of bright blue skies, gleaming white domes and minarets, with cotton-clad figures in lazy movement along warm, sun-lit streets? Why is the only sound of traffic the creaking of wooden-wheeled carts leisurely drawn down dusty, unpaved roads by sleek white bullocks, wearing necklaces of large blue beads and soft-toned brass bells? Why is the air filled with the hot smells of oil and spices, the fragrance of luscious fruits?

Ah! There is the reason! There—standing in a line along the sash of the fog-dimmed, soot-laden window of a small, unpretentious antique shop—those little, exquisitely finished clay figures, representing a complete staff of Indian household servants.

Look! There is the "chaprassi," in his white cotton trousers and full-skirted coat, his stiff, flat round hat and his scarlet and gold sash proclaiming his master's important official position. There is the portly "khansamah," in starched and spotless white, across his puggarree a band of colored cloth to which is affixed his Sahib's crest in the form of a silver brooch. With what pomp he controls, by a nod or a glance, his underlings, the "khitmutgars," at important dinner-parties! How self-consciously unconscious he looks, and to what perfection has he brought the art of achieving much—by doing nothing!

There is the "bhisti" on his way to the bathrooms, a goatskin full of water just drawn from the well slung across his back, a short, stout stick in his hand and a cheery word and smile forever on his lips.

There is the "sais," in working costume of short coat and loin cloth and never without that check cotton duster, from the Cawnpore Mills, hanging over one shoulder. Will he produce a clean one to tie to his wide leather belt, when he dresses up to take the dog-cart to the club in the evening?

And there, the only woman servant in the household, is the "ayah" in her full white skirt, containing yards and yards of material, her snowy muslin "sari," edged with vivid scarlet, thrown so gracefully over head and shoulders. See her hips swinging as she moves, listen to the frou-frou of that voluminous skirt, to the tinkling of her silver anklets and of the little colored glass bangles on her slim, brown arms.

Yes, there you are, perfect in every detail—the servants of India—but for whom, in spite of all your faults and failings, the white man could find no comfort in your land! And, for a brief spell, you brought that vision of golden days in a languorous land and the sound of your softly murmured words of greeting or farewell: "Salaam, Huzoor!"

Salaam, khansamah! Salaam, ayah! Salaam, salaam!

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SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY
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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

Italian Art at Burlington House

By FRANK RUTTER

London

A FEW privileged critics and connoisseurs have been permitted a preliminary glimpse of the Burlington House exhibition of Italian art, which opens to the public on New Year's Day. All agree that this marvelous assemblage of art treasures surpasses even highest expectations. Sixteen galleries are filled with a succession of priceless works, the paintings beginning with examples of Duccio and other thirteenth century painters, following without a break of 20 years in time to Tiepolo, Canaletto, Guardi and other masters of the eighteenth century, and concluding with one room of nineteenth century pictures where the hero is Segantini, the Italian Alpine painter who anticipated the divisionist impressionism of Claude Monet and Pissarro.

In addition to these the galleries contain sculpture by Pisano, Donatello, Verrochio and Michelangelo, drawings of supreme distinction by masters of the early and later renaissance; tapestries, antique furniture, majolica, Venetian glass of great rarity, and many other objets d'art.

Some account has already been given in these columns of the treasures brought from Italy to England by the specially commissioned ship, Leonardo da Vinci, and brief mention may now be made of some outstanding pictures from other sources.

A Perugino from Sweden

From Stockholm comes a superb full-length painting of "St. Sabastian," by Perugino, one of the gems in the Italian room of Sweden's National Museum, and an example showing the art of Raphael's master at its most mellow maturity. From Budapest come Giorgione's exquisite "Portrait of a Young Man," and the famous "Eszterhazy Madonna" of Raphael. From Madrid the King of Spain has sent one of the glories of the Escorial, Tintoretto's "Washing of the Feet." From Naples comes the earliest of the pictorial exhibits, a "Holy Martyr," by Cavallino, the thirteenth century mosaic artist of Rome who, summoned to Assisi to work on the church, is held by modern scholarship to have been the true master of Giotto, instead of Cimabue, according to the popular legend. This great rarity is lent by the Duke Preto d'Albaneta.

The source of just these few works indicates the thoroughness with which the organizers of this exhibition—inspired by the initiative of the chairman, Lady (Austen) Chamberlain, who first conceived the project—have scoured all Europe in search of masterpieces. Further, some dozen paintings of high importance have come from the United States, among them a "Madonna" attributed to Giotto, lent by Henry Goldman; a Beltraffio portrait, lent by Ralph Booth; Pollaiuolo's "Hercules," from Yale; Ghirlandaie's "Portrait of a Lady," from the Pierpont Morgan Library, and Piero di Cosimo's "Hylas and the Nymphs," lent by Sir Joseph Duveen.

Great Britain manages to be the second biggest contributor to the exhibition, rivaling Italy in the number and splendor of her offerings. More than 100 paintings come from British private collections, and another 50 or so from university and municipal galleries, without calling on the resources of national art collections, which are left practically intact.

King George heads the list of British lenders with a group of eight pictures, among which are some precious examples of the Primitives acquired through the good taste and far-sighted judgment of his grandfather, Prince Albert. Among these pictures from Buckingham Palace are Duccio's "Crucifixion," Fra Angelico's "Madonna," Daddi's "Marriage of the Virgin," and Benozzo Gozzoli's "Fall of Simon Magus." His son-in-law, the Earl of Harewood, has lent Titian's "Diana and Actæon," and a portrait by Piero di Cosimo.

Other Lenders

Sir Herbert Cook is the biggest British lender, his 11 contributions, including paintings by Fra Bartolomeo, Crivelli, Filippo Lippi, Luca Signorelli, and Titian. The Earl of Crawford comes second, with 10 loans, among them examples of Bronzino, Carracci, Duccio, Lorenzetti, Pintoricchio, Signorelli, and Tintoretto. Henry Harris is the lender of a rare wax statuette of "Hercules," by Pollaluolo; of Pisano's "Crucifixion," and of a fascinating "Madonna," which certainly comes from the studio of Leonardo da Vinci, if it is not actually by that master's hand. Among the eight pictures lent by Major Gambier-Parry are some rare primitive paintings — Cavallino's "Nativity," Bernardo Daddi's "Crucifixion," Pesellino's "Annunciation," and two panels of a predella attributed to Fra Angelico.

Other lenders include the Dukes of Devonshire, Richmond and Gordon and Wellington, Earls Lansdowne, Leicester, Radnor, Spencer, Warwick and Wemyss, Lords Allendale, Elgin, Harcourt, Northampton and Wimborne, Capt. Spencer Churchill, Hugh Morrison, and Messrs. Ricketts & Shannon, both of whom are famous as collectors as well as Academicians.

Obviously to criticize this unprecedented exhibition in detail would necessitate writing a history of Italian art. No other country in the world has had so long, glorious and continuous a history of achievement in painting as Italy, and in this exhibition the development of the art, step by step, in various cities and regions, can be traced from the thirteenth to the end of the eighteenth century.

To the general public it should reveal several things, already known to experts in art history, but not yet widely comprehended. The first is that painting did not suddenly spring to life with Cimabue in Florence and Duccio in Siena after a lapse of inactivity lasting some centuries. What happened was that the old classical naturalist tradition, long dormant but never extinct in Rome, revived with the coming of Cavallino to Assisi, and gradually displaced the Byzantine conventional style. Painting had been going on all through the so-called "Dark Ages."

The second is that in view of this demonstration of the surpassing wealth of the art treasures in European public and semipublic collections, it ill becomes anybody to grudge America her tardy acquisition of some few still obtainable examples of high art at prices which her collectors, almost alone, are able to afford.

The third—and the most important of all, perhaps—is the proof afforded by this exhibition that incontestable masterpieces of painting have in all ages been executed by artists whose names most people have never heard of by many whose names are not and are never likely to be known. No person can attain to any true appreciation of art while he is still under the domination of names, for the first step in connoisseurship is the recognition that most famous masters have painted some very indifferent pictures, while on the other hand, pictures of the highest quality have come from the unknown. It would not make any difference to the beauty of the "Madonna" from the Poldi-Pezzoli collection, Milan, if this picture were attributed to Leonardo da Vinci or Raphael. The mountainous background certainly recalls the former, the sweet expression of the principal figure's face, the latter. Modern scholarship, however, has identified the painter of this charming picture as Cesare da Sesto (c. 1477-1523), who was trained in the school of Leonardo, but was afterward influenced by Raphael.

Montagna's "St. Paul"

Again, Venice has had many more famous artists than Bartolomeo Montagna (c. 1450-1523), but I doubt if any one of them produced a finer, more superbly executed or more seriously conceived figure of a saint than his austere yet majestic "St. Paul," from the same collection. These are but two examples of the unexpected delights which await visitors to the greatest exhibition of Italian art ever yet organized.

Most people agree that the pearl of the whole collection is Prince Giovanelli's Giorgione, variously known as "The Tempest," "The Storm" or "Adrastus and Hypsipyle." This last title indicates the nominal subject, but the figures illustrating the classical story of Adrastus discovering a long-lost mother and child play only an insignificant part in Giorgione's composition, which is essentially a romantic landscape, one of the earliest and most lovely interpretations of a mood of nature. Apart from the intrinsic beauty of the painting, this picture can accurately be described as unique.

Giorgione is the rarest of painters, and controversy rages still round nearly all the paintings attributed to him. Two alone have never been questioned by any authority, this picture belonging to the Giovanelli Palace, Venice, and the "Throned Madonna with St. Francis and St. Liberale" at Castelfranco. But the latter work is a sad disappointment, for it has been extensively restored and only the figure of the warrior saint in armor remains intact, justifying the high reputation of Giorgione. But "The Tempest" is untouched and in perfect condition, and therefore it is the pivot round which all speculations as to Giorgione's other works must circulate. No wonder it has been insured for £500,000. Its value as a work of art and as an historical document is incalculable.

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"Portrait of a Lady," by Lorenzo Lotto, and Montagna's "St. Paul."

© Anderson, Rome

New York Art Galleries

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

PAINTINGS by Emile - Othon Friesz, on view until the end of January at the Brummer gallery, offer a note of individuality, a quality of style and personal expression well in hand. One is not continually thinking of derivations in looking at these pictures. Best of all, one is persuaded by their lack of insistence. The onlooker assists in completing these paintings, for they are done with a remarkable knowledge of the fundamentals of visual effect.

Not with the thing itself is Mr. Friesz concerned, but with the effect of the thing, which is not realism at all, however close to the effect of verity the finished result may seem. Mr. Friesz selects certain broadly characterizing elements of a scene, translates these elements through his own means of expression, and offers a transcription to which he has added himself, and to which the observer is invited to contribute. Here is impressionism in excelsis, with none of the fog of laboratory theory that often veils the work of painters concerned with atmospheric light at the expense of form.

"Light Through Form"

Mr. Friesz defines his approach to painting as "an effort to translate light through form," a condition based upon the local organization of the parts of the picture in their relation to the whole. Because of his astonishing ability to decompose a scene in nature and recompose it in a painting, he is an artist to arouse thought as well as emotion. Consider the harmony of green and salmon in "The Harbor," a harmony solid enough to have won the approval of Daubigny because of its simplicity, and yet painted with knowledge not available to the master of Barbizon. Note the echoing blues and yellows in the sky, and ask some musician to define the finesse of such a composition.

In "Fruit," again is the same confident simplicity that knows it is not empty, despite the economy of subject materials—just a bunch of purple grapes, a handful of green grapes and glowing yellow apples, all set forth on the wrinkled tablecloth without which no modern French still life, apparently, is complete. In "Harbor and Docks" Mr. Friesz's "local organization" is discoverable in his masterly painting of the sea. Here is water wet and deep, full of swelling rhythms, accented with patterned flecks of light and lively shadow.

"The Opportunity Gallery"

In the Opportunity Gallery at the Art Center there are being shown until Jan. 11 paintings and sculpture selected by Eugene Speicher. Mr. Speicher's taste is discoverable, one fancies, in the recurring notes of lambent lighting and dark luminous color in these pictures. Certainly the show holds one's interest. There is an eagerness and intensity about these younger painters that causes their work to glow. Stella Buchwald's "Hills and Fields" is marked by a persuasive color and a satisfying accomplishment of a circuit of interest that holds her composition well within its frame.

Nathaniel Dirk's "View of New York" offers richness of hues, well characterized forms and a strange angle of vision that are all arresting. "Gug," an unconventional portrait by F. J. Costa; "City Pastoral," a well-considered exterior as seen from behind a window pot geranium by Ada V. Gabriel; "Still Life," with its exemplification of painting knowledge by Jack Lubin; "Tiger," a sculpture of concentrated power by F. Hammargren, and a head modeled by I. Ozersky, are other works before which one pauses at length.

French Water Colors

At the Knoedler Galleries are selected modern French water colors, together with several of Picasso's expressive drawings in pure line. Several paintings by Paul Signac illustrate this artist's aptitude for transcribing nature in symbols so subtle that there is no sense of formula. Rather is there conveyed a feeling for the regular irregularity of nature, in which each detail has an individuality and yet the whole is a harmony of related tones and masses. Signac sees Venice as a dream city and Paris as a fantasia of colored lights. Near by are works by Matisse, Laurencin, Modigliani and Dufy. In another room at Knoedlers is an important painting by the French modern, Rousseau, having apes among the oranges as its subject, and offering a first rate example of this artist's emphatic instinct for color spotting, and his concern with the integrity of form even to the least detail of a tree.

Johann Berthelsen

In the joint exhibition at the Fine Arts Society building of the New York Water Color Club and the American Water Color Society a special note is offered by the pastels of Johann Berthelsen, who has discovered in the night vistas from Central Park a source of nocturne subjects that are poetic in themselves and imaginative in their appeal. Behind the veil of mist, with its embroidery of lights, there is a marked feeling for structure, which gives a firmness to the whole composition, resulting in that always pleasing combination of impressions—strength and delicacy.

A large group of works illustrated by George Cruikshank is to be sold at auction Jan. 16-17 at the American Art Association Anderson Galleries, New York. These books—formerly in the Bruton, Douglas, Truman and other English Cruikshank collections—come from the library of Sir David Lionel Goldsmid - Stern - Salomons, Bart., of Tunbridge Wells, England, and are being sold at the order of his daughter, Mrs. Vera Bryce. On Jan. 4 at these galleries will be sold 122 paintings from the estate of Francis L. Higginson of Boston, and on Jan. 8 the collection of paintings assembled by L. S. Donaldson of Minneapolis.

The prize awards at the current New York City exhibition of the New York Water Color Club and the American Water Color Society are as follows:

Lloyd C. Griscom $150 purchase fund to: Margaret Lent for "Palpesso—Low Tide"; John McGowan $150 purchase fund to: Gordon Grant for "Gossip"; George A. Zabriskie $250 purchase fund to: Loren F. Wilford for "The Village Smithy"; William Church Osborn $150 purchase fund to: Donald Barton for "Monument Mountain"; William Adams Delano $150 purchase fund to: Anthony Thieme for "Eastport—Maine"; New York Water Color Club $100 purchase fund to: Carrie Clute for "The Three Pilchards"; Irving Brokaw $150 award (picture to remain property of artist) to: Martin Lewis for "Rear Apartments"; Joseph Isidor $100 award (picture to remain property of artist) to: Pop Hart for "Landscape with Goats"; honorable mentions to: Frances T. Bowman for "Des Plaines River," Sarah Bard for "Henderson's," Charlotte Blass for "Morning Sunlight," Harrison Cady for "Brother Ambrose," Carroll Bill for "Carmona—Spain," George Laurence Nelson for "The Gaylord's Staircase."

The Players' Theater

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The latest of London's small subscription playhouses, The Players' Theater, has its home at 6 New Compton Street, one floor below the room which was used until recently for a similar purpose by the society, "Playroom Six." In the matter of lighting, seating, and so forth, the new venture is an improvement upon its predecessor. The director and manager of the Player's Theater is Miss Dorita Curtis-Hayward; the producer, John Fernald. Their policy is to put on for fortnightly runs plays, old and new, of outstanding merit.

With "Gooseberry Fool," by Miss Clemence Dane and Miss Helen Simpson, the new organization has made a sufficiently interesting start. For this unpretentious little farcical comedy, with a hint of poetical allegory behind it, is briskly written in a vein of gentle satire by another who—unless Miss Simpson can claim the larger share of the writing—has not often departed from those sterner themes, upon which her high position mainly rests. The play deals with the relations of a quartet of frivolous, worldly minded persons—two women and two men—who, in the intervals of writing popular novels for a living, philander aimlessly through the world and are "found out" by an ingenuous and versatile young factotum temporarily hard pressed. Seeking work, he is engaged by the hostess of the four, adopted as the household's "mascot," and then, just when he is becoming convinced that his readiness and aptitude for service—plus a share of personal charm—are winning for him genuine regard, he is left behind with scarcely a farewell, while their car bears the quartet away to the distractions of town.

The two flighty couples are capably played by Miss Norah Balfour, Miss Dorothy Dunkels, Algernon Mills, and Cecil Trouncer, but by far the most effective part in the comedy is that of the young man-of-all-trades, played with delicate understanding and shrewd sense of character by Andrew Leigh. This comedian, generally held to be about the best Puck of modern times, was prevented by his duties as producer from doing much acting at the Old Vic, but now he is set free for modern work. He is spare in bulk and inches, like Hay Petrie, with whom one inevitably compares him—what a charming pair of Dromios they made, in "The Comedy of Errors"—and not a whit less versatile. Mrs. Leigh's methods, because subtler and rather less broad than are Mr. Petrie's, may be even better suited in some instances to the finer exigencies of modern drama. P. A.

Indian Arts and Crafts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex.—In the symbolic designs of rugs, blankets, beadwork, pottery and jewelry, on exhibition during December at the Highland Park Town Hall, may be read the history of the Southwestern Indian, a disappearing race whose art antedates the coming of the white man to America.

From the pueblos of Taos, from the tepees of Gallup, from the hogans and brush shelters of the Navajo and Zuni reservations of New Mexico, have been assembled these specimens of Indian arts and crafts, the showing of which is sponsored in Texas by the First American Association of Albuquerque. This organization is seeking to prevent the exploitation of the Indian for gain, to preserve for future generations his handiwork.

Conspicuous are the Navajo and Chimayo rugs, in which the figures are built upon a symbolism handed down, without record, from generations long vanished. Thus irregularities become marks of the genuine, for symmetry is but roughly attained. Squaws of the Navajo tribe weave these rugs, having first shepherded the sheep and sheared them, afterward scouring, carding, spinning and dying the wool before sitting down at their primitive looms.

Like the Persians, these people obtain their colorings by secret processes, involving the adroit mixing of the juices of roots, barks and berries. Yet some of the finest rugs of which the designs are worked in black, white and brown, result from the weaving of natural wools.

In the art of the Indian silversmith, never are two articles precisely alike. Much of the silver is obtained from the Mexican peso, which contains but a small per cent of alloy; while the turquoise comes from the mines of New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada. Likewise have Hopis, Zunis, Utes and Apaches attained distinction in their pottery and basket work. Small pieces of beadwork recall entire chapters of Indian history. There are examples of tom-toms, Indian drums, bows and arrows, and toys, in great variety.

The exhibit will be shown in other Texas cities.

The Five-Pound Look

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIVERPOOL — Mr. Alison Martin, the painter of the pictures in the "Five-Pound Picture Room" on the Cunarder, Carmania, is a Liverpool artist who has taken the advice recently given to artists by G. Bernard Shaw to sell their pictures at £5 rather than to frighten away possible buyers by putting higher prices upon them.

Mr. Martin is an artist of sufficient distinction to have exhibited at the Royal Academy, the Royal Scottish Academy, the Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts and the Royal Cambrian Gallery. He is at present showing canvases in the Liverpool autumn exhibition.

He had, however, so many unsold canvases upon his hands that he had to rent a room near his studio for storage. Then, on a holiday in North Wales, the idea of a £5 exhibition was flung at him by Mr. Shaw. He painted 50 pictures on a month's holiday, had them prepared for sale, then opened his exhibition. On the first day he cleared his expenses.

The Cunard Company purchased seven of the pictures.

Of Many Things

Browning Revival

SOMETIME in January Eva Le Gallienne, director of the Civic Repertory Theater in New York, will offer as her fourth bill of her fourth season at the Fourteenth Street Theater a double bill consisting of a Spanish comedy, "The Brothers Have Their Way," by the Brothers Quintero, and "In a Balcony," a poetic drama by Browning, which Sarah Cowell LeMoyne used to appear in at special matinées. She acted the rôle of an elderly queen which Miss Le Gallienne will also play. In the other piece she will have the part of a young girl. In one of Mrs. LeMoyne's revivals she had Otis Skinner and Eleanor Robson (now Mrs. August Belmont) in her support. That was in 1900.

Again the Theater Board

Equity, the magazine of the Actors Equity Association, in its current issue, again proposes the establishment of a board of the theater, as a means of saving the speaking stage from the decline it faces in its struggle to compete with talking pictures. This theater board is already in existence, technically, as several meetings have been held of a committee representing Equity, the Dramatists Guild and the producers in New York. It remains for this board to go into effective action. So far it has been found difficult for the parties concerned to agree upon a program. It is not impossible that some way will be found to bring a certain group of producers into thinking with the others that ticket speculation should be abolished, so far as its open support by a few managers is concerned.

The Pleasures of Recognition

Recently at a New York City showing of a news reel of an English race track scene one of the views of the crowd took in a stand that carried the name of a booking agent. The name was I. Cohen, and a considerable part of the audience broke into applause.

Three in One

A recent newsreel issued by Universal contained a scene made within the arctic circle, showing the illusion of two repetitions of the sun, the real thing in the center and the reflections on either side, caused by a peculiar condition of the snow-filled air.

The Lon Chaney Situation

Dialogue in films has brought a new problem into the making of Lon Chaney films, a problem so definite that Mr. Chaney has said that he would not make a picture in which he would be called upon to talk. The reason for that is that he obviously cannot change his voice, as he changes his face, with makeup. If he accepts the changed condition and begins to speak in dialogue it will mean that he must build up a new attitude of response among audiences to his new style of work, which will mean speaking always, essentially, with the same voice. E. C. S.

Fritz Leiber as Hamlet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—At the Civic Theater, the Chicago Civic Shakespeare Society presents Fritz Leiber in "Hamlet."

Not essaying any novelties, the Chicago Shakespeare players have nevertheless given a direct and moving production. The emphasis is where it should be, on the appealing, understandable, ineffectual hero.

Fritz Leiber, director and star of the repertory company fits the part of Hamlet. His Hamlet is a bit bohemian in spite of his princely rank, a scholar with a sense of humor. His scenes with the strolling players hint of earlier, happier days. Although touched with bitterness, his meetings with Polonius are not without a bold streak of comedy. The tenser moments thus gain force and pathos by reason of contrast attained through these glimpses of the more normal Hamlet. In the same way, the actor's dignified delivery of the metrical lines is the more effective through his mastery of natural, everyday speech in the prose parts of the play.

The somber, distracted figure of the Prince is effectively set off by the rich and lovely costumes worn by the rest of the cast and by a very young Ophelia. Miss Marie Carroll was a touching figure in the young girl's rôle, and winsome indeed in scenes with Laërtes. The play is well cast, on the whole, and moves with a feeling of sureness.

This is the sixth week of the company. Five plays have been presented in this time, four of which are now being repeated in a week of "gala repertoire." After this, other new productions will be undertaken, to complete the first 12-week season of the group. Already the company gives evidence of being established.

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A Socialist Theater for England

By J. T. GREIN

London

THE Socialist Theater, which has existed in Germany for years and has done good work, is one of the happiest projects of the Independent Labor Party, one that may prove a short cut toward the foundation of a National Theater. With Fenner Brockway as chairman and three Cabinet ministers as sponsors; with an advisory council including renowned actresses and actors like Miss Sybil Thorndike, Lewis Casson, and Dennis Neilson-Terry, and an author, Miles Malleson, as supporters; with a council including Miss Moyna McGill and Miss Kyrle Bellew, and last, but not least, with Mr. Harold Scott as productions secretary, "The Masses Stage and Film Guild" is sure of a big roll of members at a mere shilling a head. Sunday performances, too, will appeal to the myriads of workers who hitherto have been prevented from patronizing the theater, although they are the very "intelligentsia" that would make for progress and development.

When Arthur Bourchier tried at the Strand to do for the workers what will now be attempted on a larger scale, he evolved a new public—the public that went to the play to learn, to enjoy art for art's sake, that was not afraid of looking upon the stage as an educational factor. The more serious the play, the better they liked it. They wanted to think, not merely to be amused; to listen to them in the entr' acte, and after the play was over, offered such a contrast to the patter after the usual first night that the mere comparison made one blush.

In pre-war Germany the success of the Arbeiter Theater was due to its cheapness, its repertory and the quality of its performances. In those days, for about twopence-ha'penny, one could have a good seat and see an interesting play acted by first rate actors. There is no reason why, with due regard to the lesser value of money, we should not be able to follow the Berlin example at a shilling for a stall and dress circle and sixpence for all other seats. And if a vast theater, such as Covent Garden, were obtained—and there is nothing to prevent this—the performance at a yield of about £150 could easily be made self-supporting. There should be no waste on scenery. Curtains with insets, we know now from experience, are quite sufficient to produce the right "stimmung," if the play is gripping and the acting good.

On the latter score, there is no need of apprehension. There is a phalanx of young artists eager to lend their services, and I feel sure that leading actors—Robert Loraine and Dennis Neilson-Terry, Sybil Thorndike and Lewis Casson, first and foremost—would willingly play the chief parts.

All depends on the repertory and that is one of wide extension if the directors will only look round and ahead. Apart from Galsworthy, there are the Tolstoy plays; the social dramas of Heijermans "Ora et Labora," "The Good Hope," "The Harness"; there is Hauptmann's "Weavers"; Kaiser's "October"; Mirbeau's "Business is Business"; Arno Holz's "Arbeit"; there are the French Railway plays of Hamp, totally unknown in England. There are works of Maurice Barrès and his followers, one and all dealing with social questions; some of them classics but still up-to-date, others illuminating the very problems in politics and national economics that are the order of the day. True, the majority of these, enough and to spare for a first season, may have to be drafted from abroad; England is better provided with society plays than social dramas. But if the latter are encouraged, they will come; the demand will bring the supply. Therefore, why not have a competition for a play that grapples with a "burning question"? A fair reward and production would be a stimulating lever. And so the Socialist Theater not only might become the "mirror of international thought," but it might further the British drama by bringing up new talent from beneath the bushel.

Light Comedies on Berlin Stages

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—There has been an influx of light comedies to the German stage of late. The small Tribune Theater opened with a tenuous, harmless comedy by Marcel Achard, "Won't You Play with Me?", which had a circus atmosphere and a small cast of players. Being far too slow and melancholy for the Berlin public, it was withdrawn. Then this theater revived two of its old comedy successes," Mr. and Mrs. So and So," by Amiel, and "The Importance of Being Earnest," by Oscar Wilde.

The Theater in der Königgrätzerstrasse, has produced St. John Ervine's comedy, "The First Mrs. Fraser." The performance was interesting because the appearance of Fritzi Massary in the title rôle. This operetta singer, who has held the musical comedy stage for a quarter of a century, makes her first appearance in a speaking rôle in this comedy, acquitting herself remarkably well.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Music in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

LAST year we said to the great international virtuosos who visited Paris all at the same time during the big season: "Do not, then, all of you meet here at the same time. It is impossible for critics to give you full justice when all your concerts coincide. Come rather in the course of the winter. We shall be happy to welcome you individually at leisure in a less encumbered season."

We have been only too well hearkened to. In one week, we have seen our advice followed by Gieseking, Brailovsky, Rachmaninoff, Franz von Hoesslin, Lotte Lehmann, Conchita Supervia, Mark Reisen, the Don Cossacks, Jean Borlin and some others. . . . Every day one has to make the sacrifice of one fine concert so as to hear another. And again it is impossible to devote to each of these efforts the notice it deserves.

Lotte Lehmann

Lotte Lehmann was heard at the Opéra in the "Walküre" and at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées in a recital. The first appearance was less happy than the second. One could not hope to recapture at the Palais Garnier the unforgettable emotions that the interpreter of genius of "Fidelio" had given us there before. One cannot make so personal an element as this suddenly enter into a French company. Last year the experiment was tried with "Lohengrin" and yielded a disappointing result. Why repeat this doubtful enterprise? Lotte Lehmann, in the theater, needs quite a different atmosphere and quite different support.

In the concert hall, on the other hand, she regains all these advantages. In two spheres, she shows a mastery that discourages all competition: nobility, grandeur, sovereign authority; and in the tender, sensitive singing which gives her voice its color like the call of the dove. So much majesty and so much enveloping sweetness work wonders in all her performances. One need not therefore be surprised at her success.

Mark Reisen is a splendid Russian giant who presents the appearance of a young Chaliapin. His voice is magnificent—broad and ample, with a powerful and extremely full accent. He makes use of it with great ability and gives, even at a concert, very happy dramatic indications that allow us to guess what a fine lyric tragedian he would be on the stage. His varied interpretations are more superficial than those of Kipnis. If this talent develops in depth, Mark Reisen need fear no rival. He is a great artist in whom is lacking only the "human" pathos of the quellers of the big public.

The Don Cossacks

The three dozen booted choristers who comprise Serge Jaroff's army have paraded again before Parisian music lovers. Everything is surprising to us in this harmonic and pacific utilization of military force. This mixture of the conservatoire and the barracks, this unexpected complicity of Apollo and Mars, amazes us. We find ourselves faced with the Biblical parable of the honey in the lion's jaw. Again, these regimental tenors emit sounds of soprano-like purity. Finally, the chief of these veterans is a slender beau who, even perched upon a large pedestal, does not reach the shoulders of his men. In the middle of his battalion, he looks like the child of a regiment.

Wearing his little uniform and his little boots with a swagger, carrying his head high and marching with amusing vivacity, this young man bounds toward the platform, bows mechanically, does a right-about turn, puts his heels together and, clenching his tiny fists, begins to give silent commands to his weighty companions ranged before him in a semicircle. He makes his left hand turn like a railway signal-disk to order a note held or to give it free passage. He reminds one of the mechanical orchestral conductors of the Limonaire organs.

A Human Door

The piece finished, he runs to hide behind his subordinates. The half of a fairly corpulent bass is enough easily to conceal him from every gaze. When he has got his breath, he gives a discreet signal. Immediately, four of his soldiers, turning on their own axis, open a double swing door in the human wall that sheltered him. Through this breach the little man dashes and takes possession of the platform again while the living folding doors close in two movements with mathematical precision. This maneuver, which is repeated at each of his entrances and exits and which is bewildering in its automatism, gives great joy to the public.

In the effective choruses there reigns a rigid exterior discipline. Every trace of individualism is here abolished. A tenor carries away the whole hall in admiration. He is applauded. He is not allowed to bow. He is even supposed to pretend not to know that he is being clapped. It is his chief who, all smiles, bends ceaselessly before the audience and relentlessly centralizes the enthusiasm. Each singer is merely an anonymous key of the keyboard of these great living organs whose minute organist plays with astonishing virtuosity.

The performances of the Don Cossacks are wonderful. Their subtlety and balance, their variety of effects, amaze us. But in spite of all, the theatrical severity of this militarization of music offends one. Art requires more suppleness and more deep humanity. One wanted to surprise upon the face of these virtuosos more varied expressions than those of wooden soldiers at attention.

Jean Borlin

Jean Borlin has come back in company with two neophytes of the dance. He was greeted with a cleverly concocted mixture of acclamations and whistles—these last being rather suspect. I am not one of those who disapprove of these amicable apotheoses of amateurism. Jean Borlin does not deceive his public. Everyone knows the modesty of his technical means and the touching perseverance that he brings to the increasingly difficult struggle against the law of gravitation. This plump young man fights against rhythm with courage worthy of a better cause. You do not like that? Neither do I! But no one forces you to witness such a sight, the characteristics of which are well known. Do not complain if Jean Borlin does not give you the same æsthetic emotions as Nijinsky or Serge Lifar.

An exquisite program was composed by M. Pierne at a recent Colonne concert. Ingenious, novel, varied, lively and light, it was really a feast for a king. It was devoted to Italian music, from Pergolesi to Pizzetti, from Rossini to Casella, Coppola, Respighi and Davico. And the presence of Conchita Supervia—the extraordinary singer who possesses two vocal registers, enabling her to feel at ease in the most paradoxical tessituras—gave this transalpine exhibition an exceptional luster.

In the pure virtuosity of the "Cenerentola," as in the deep and concentrated musicality required by the two exquisite pages of Davico—perfect in their balance and the purity of their line—and the taking melody of Pizzetti, she triumphed without effort. And a lively success was accorded to a beautiful symphonic picture of Pierre Coppolo, "La Ronde sous la Cloche"—well known to lovers of the gramophone—and to the "Couvent sur l'eau," which is perhaps the most completely successful exploit of that conjuror called Alfredo Casella.

At the Pasdeloup, a much too developed "Cyrnos" of M. Tomasi. This work, whose charming opening aroused hopes that were made to fade by what followed, did not allow Mlle. Lucette Descaves to shine with brilliance as soloist. The piano solo part is, indeed, the most mediocre passage of the work, which, however, sometimes contains pretty details. The composer conducted with ease and elegance. Never has the danger of scholastic development been more eloquently shown forth than in this score.

At the Paris Symphony Orchestra, a visit of M. Ansermet, who was greeted sympathetically in the scene of his former exploits. He introduced us to a Concerto for piano and 18 instruments by Poulenc, inferior in my opinion to his "Concert Champêtre." There is nothing individual in these experiments of timbre, which already begin to "date." And one only occasionally meets here the charming abandon—so young and so "fresh"— that is one of the rarest virtues of the composer of "Les Biches." But here and there are a few melodic impulses of the flavor of popular charm and a dreamy, evanescent end that is a brief enchantment.

© Carlo Edwards, New York

Rosa Ponselle in "Luisa Miller."

The Longevity of the Early Verdi

By L. A. SLOPER

A NOVELTY 80 years old, unheard apparently in America for 40 years, was brought for the first time to the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on the afternoon of Dec. 21. This was Verdi's "Luisa Miller," an opera with a libretto drawn by Salvatore Cammarano from Schiller's play, "Kabale und Liebe." The New York revival is in line with the renewed interest in Verdi which has been manifested of late in Germany as a part of the reaction against Wagner.

Amusingly enough, it looks as if the early Verdi piece would triumph beyond all the novelties and revivals of recent years at the Metropolitan, from Mozart to Pizzetti. The reasons for popular approval are not obscure. Although "Luisa Miller" preceded "Rigoletto" and "Aïda," it nevertheless was the work of a composer whose genius was essentially of the theater. For the student, the chief interest in hearing it must be that of detecting foreshadowings of the later and greater works. But for the big public there is in the score plenty of entertainment without resort to dusty analysis.

Schiller's drama was stripped by the librettist of all its social significance. It remains a mere melodramatic frame for arias, concerted numbers and choruses. If the audience of the opera house were to attend a presentation of the story as spoken drama, they would not pretend to restrain their indignation. But in the opera house, if you have melody without stint, stirring choruses and plenty of high notes for soprano and tenor, surely it is enough. And if, in addition, the composer throws in a fair amount of characterizing declamation and a reasonable pointing of the action by the orchestra, the cup runs over.

Well Produced

This is the generous gesture that Verdi makes across the years. It is not necessary to think of "Rigoletto" to appreciate the tenderness of the musical relation between father and daughter. The arias of Luisa have an appeal without reference to "Cara Nome." The highly articulate struggles of Rodolfo are sufficiently impressive whether or not you are familiar with the sorrows of other operatic Werthers. The quintet is not unworthy of the composer of the quartet in "Rigoletto." The tragic finale, besides forecasting the last scene of "Otello," has an effectiveness of its own. The opera is of course all very absurd, but no more so than "La Forza del Destino;" and very melodiously absurd it is.

Praise must be accorded to the production. Certain superfluous matter had been deleted. Mr. Urban's settings were pleasing to the eye. Mr. Serafin obtained, one would judge, all the musical expressiveness to be had from stage or pit. Miss Ponselle, whose temporary absence, one gathered, had imperiled the foundations of this institute of song, proved that her voice is as lovely and as serviceable as ever. Mr. Lauri-Volpi never sang with bigger volume of tone, nor acted with greater sincerity. Mr. de Luca as the father again established his right to be considered one of the finest of singing-actors. Mr. Ludikar distinguished himself by his acting of the conspiring Wurm.

The Boston Symphony

About this time of year, if you are a Boston Symphony subscriber, look for a long succession of soloists. The soloist habit grips Dr. Koussevitzky perhaps less than any other conductor in America. But for three consecutive weeks he has fallen into its clutches. First it was Mr. Iturbi, playing—of all things—a Liszt concerto. Then Mr. Zighera, an excellent harpist—but who wants to listen to a harp as a solo instrument? Finally, for the tenth program, first heard on the afternoon of Dec. 27, Mr. Salmond.

Here, however, was an advance. In the case of the first of the three December assisting artists, we could not endure the music. In the case of the second, the instrument was ungrateful. Mr. Salmond is not only a great artist; he played music worthy of his abilities, on one of the most ingratiating of instruments.

This work of Bloch's is at the opposite pole to the bombinations of Liszt to which we had listened two weeks earlier. It makes no concession whatever to popular appeal. Yet with such an artist in the solo part and such an orchestra to provide the accompaniment—which is so much more than an accompaniment—there was achieved a performance so superb that the holiday-making audience rose to it. Both assisting artist and hearers made it clear that they appreciated the contribution of orchestra and conductor.

The program had opened with Mozart's "Magic Flute" Overture, played with the full quota of strings. There was some imprecision in the opening measures, and even when this stile had been passed the conductor gave the impression that he had misread the title of the opera, taking it to be "The Magic Contrabassoon." Beethoven's Fourth Symphony was the next item. Although Dr. Koussevitzky tended to pick the slow passages to pieces, he made this early composition sound on the whole extraordinarily Beethovenish.

It is difficult to believe, even after hearing it; but it is a fact that the program closed with the "1812" Overture, which we had supposed had disappeared several musical generations ago from the subscription programs of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Only a great conductor, at the head of a great orchestra, could have the courage to place it on such a program today. And it must be said that the score had a performance such as probably it never before had received in Boston. The audience, which contained many young persons home from school and college, not only started to clap before it was over, but stamped and even cheered. These staid concerts are becoming adventurous. Perhaps on Dec. 26, 1930, we shall hear "Wellington's Victory, or the Battle of Vittoria."

A Maya Musical Play

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY — "Payambé," a Maya musical play, whose recent production in Mexico City was an artistic event of the year, will be presented in the ancient Maya city of Chichén Itzá itself early in February, 1930. Luis Rosado Vega, author of the play, is now in Mérida to train his Yucatecan cast.

The opera is based on pre-conquest society in the land of the Mayas. It is the first successful effort ever made to represent truly, on a modern stage, a phase of this great American native civilization.

Mr. Rosado, the author, is founder and director of the Archæological and Historical Museum at Mérida. Musical themes of native origin, that run through folk songs of rural Yucantan today, have been woven into the melodies of the play by Fausto Pinelo, Yucatecan composer.

The success of "Payambé" in Mexico City was the result of the enthusiastic co-operation of many workers. Archæologists of the Mexican Ministry of Public Education sought out authentic details of architecture, dress and custom; the free night school of music, theater and the dance of Mexico City, provided the players and singers and an orchestra was gathered from local talent and trained in a few months.

The night school students, many of whom were laborers in the day, came at night in their overalls and working clothes to practice. The King of Chichén, awe-inspiring on the stage, was a bootblack. Others were clerks in shops, laborers and office workers.

Now the play is being rehearsed on Yucatecan soil, its proper background, by a cast that represents the descendants of the people whose world it portrays. After playing in the Yucatecan capital of Mérida, the entire cast will go to the ancient city of Chichén Itzá.

One act will be held in the "Ball Court," where a game called "tlachtli" used to be played in ancient times. The court is in the form of an outdoor theater, open to the sky. It is a rectangle, inclosed by two long walls, with a stagelike temple at one end and a stepped terrace for an audience at the other. The acoustics for which the place is famous are such that the audience 500 feet away can hear a whisper on the temple stage. Another scene will be held in the woods by the Cenote of Xtoloc; a third by the Temple of the Warrior, a building recently restored by Carnegie Institution archæologists, and the fourth by the "Well of Sacrifices."

The Yucatan version of Payambé will be ready on Feb. 1. It will have its place in the inauguration of Bartolomé Garcia Correa as Governor of Yucatan, after which it will be shown in Chichén. Luis Rosado, the author, has since written two more plays to continue the cycle begun by "Payambé." Payambé is a cross section, taken from the heyday of the Maya Empire. The second play depicts events during its decline, and the third brings the story to the conquest by the Spaniards.

Maya Warrior in a Dance, in "Payambé"

The Season at the Scala

By ALFREDO CASELLA

Rome

THE season at the Scala, Milan, is dominated by two events: the departure of Toscanini and the nomination, as Royal Commissioner for the provisional direction of the theater, of the industrialist, Senator Borletti.

Some people think the nomination of a Royal Commissioner points to a state of crisis in the functioning of the ancient Milanese theater, a hypothesis made the more plausible by the resignation of Toscanini. But such is happily not the case. The intervention of Senator Borletti—as he explained to the press—was made necessary by the fact that the theater had existed since 1920 under a régime of trial, a régime which, at the expiration of the provisionary statute, had to be transformed definitely. It must be said immediately that the last nine seasons under Toscanini have been as brilliant financially as artistically, since they have left an active total of 10,000,000 liras, thanks to which it has been possible to pay for 15,000 costumes and to remount 80 operas. In consequence, the mission of the commissioner could only be that of an executor charged with transforming a provisional and experimental situation into a permanent one, and at the same time with formulating the new statute.

The first concern of Senator Borletti has been to give the Scala a sure and stable financial position. Everyone knows indeed that it is impossible for any lyric theater to live solely on the receipts of performances. Senator Borletti therefore put these necessities before Premier Mussolini, who once more gave proof of foresight in matters artistic by immediately granting what the commissioner asked. The legal scheme approved by the Council of Ministers provides for an annual state subsidy of 1,500,000 liras, which is covered by the state tax on other entertainments and by the new authors' rights that the state collects on works fallen into the public domain.

But Senator Borletti does not think such a subvention will be sufficient, and he considers that to meet the probable deficit of coming seasons, one must have in all from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 liras. It was then necessary for the commissioner—in order to obtain the total required subventions—to call upon the province, the town and the Council of Provincial Economy. It seems that, thanks to the enlightened help of the Prefect of Milan, Siragusa, these sums are now assured.

The engineer Angelo Scandiani has again been appointed manager of the theater. This news contains nothing surprising, in view of the proofs that this executor has furnished during the nine preceding years. His retention at the head of the Scala is a guarantee of success from the administrative as well as from the artistic point of view.

The season opened on Dec. 7 with the "Vestale" of Spontini, conducted by Antonio Guarnieri. Beside Guarnieri (who comes back to the Scala after five years' absence) the other orchestral conductors will be De Sabata, Del Campo and Calusio. Negotiations had been opened with Fritz Reiner to conduct the Wagnerian Tetralogy, but they have broken down. In these circumstances it is a question of the cycle of the "Nibelungen" being conducted by Siegfried Wagner. The other repertory works are "L 'Elisir d'Amore," "Guillaume Tell," (with Lauri-Volpi) Mozart's "Don Juan," the "Damnation of Faust" of Berlioz, "Traviata," "Trovatore," "Forza del Destino," "Rigoletto," "Tristan and Isolde," "La Bohème," "Tosca," "Turandot," "Butterfly," "Mefistofele" and "Nerone." Among more modern works are announced "I Quattro Rusteghi" of Wolf-Ferrari, "Il Re" of Giordano and "Le Preziose Ridicole" of Lattuada. Respighi will conduct his "Campana Sommersa."

The novelties of the season will be "Sagrado" of Franco Vittadini, after a drama of Giuseppi Adami. Another work new to Milan will be the "La Via della finestra" of Zandonai. "Il gobbo del Califfo"—the musical comedy of Franco Casavola, which last year won the prize at the competition of the city of Rome and was performed at the Opera Reale last season with great success—will also be given. De Sabata is finishing a ballet to be called "The Thousand and One Nights," which will be performed next spring.

Certainly, the absence of Toscanini leaves a void that it is difficult, if not impossible, to fill. It must, however, be observed that the Scala is a theater about a century and a half old, which knew great prosperity a long time before Toscanini directed it. It is therefore likely that, in spite of the great conductor's resignation, the season will be very satisfactory.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Down Stream," a silent film, adapted and directed by G. G. Glavany from a novel written by himself, for Carlton Films, Ltd., is a somewhat commonplace, melodramatic story of the River Thames in its lower reaches—lower in more senses than one. But we also get some glimpses of the rural upper river, and, correspondingly, of the final triumph of the better side of human nature.

The characters are well played in a conventional way by Chili Boucher, Harold Huth and David Dunbar. Marie Ault gives a clever sketch of a woman who is knowing, but worthy. The photography is admirable throughout. The splendid river scenes, in and round the Tower and Pool of London, are as impressive as those of the upper river are beautiful; and will insure a great measure of success to a film which would gain nothing from sound.

At the Regal "Alf's Carpet" is being played—partly as a talkie, but the silent is the better portion, because there is more real wit in the written captions than in the dialogue. Though not exactly a sequel, it is a variation of "Alf's Button," written by the same author, W. A. Darlington. A magic carpet comes into the possession of Alf and Bill, known respectively as "Short" and "Long," joint owners of a broken-down motor omnibus, apparently fit only for the scrap heap. But, when the magic carpet comes into their possession, they spread it over the bonnet of the bus and they can wish themselves anywhere. There is good fun as well as good photography in the film.

At the Regal is also presented by British International "The Whirl of Life," a well-produced and well-photographed film, illustrating the old, but ever popular, story of the broken-hearted clown, condemned to go through his comic nightly performance while in the throes of domestic tragedy.

Though the story is hackneyed, the acting is admirable, especially that of Henry George as the clown; Fay Malten and Louis Lerch. The photography is also good and the film as a whole shows the undoubted progress being made by British films technically. But in artistic imagination and invention there is still much to be accomplished. C. F. A.

Dutch Motion Pictures

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—Recently the first Dutch cinema house for Vanguard films, called "De Uitkijk" (The Lookout), was opened at Amsterdam, under auspices of the Dutch Film League. The league will organize eight special film programs each year, including Vanguard films from home and abroad, which will later be distributed to its local branches. Only the better type of moving picture will be presented.

The story of the Dutch Film League (Nederlandsche Film Liga), is interesting. Two years ago, a small band of students and artists, intellectuals and laborers, united in Amsterdam through their common dissatisfaction with the low level of the films which had flooded the cinemas. They came from the ranks of the spectators in the cinema; desiring not to take the place of the film-producers, but only to see produced films of artistic merit. They also sought to educate public taste.

Within a short time, a few thousand members joined the Film League which organized special programs for its membership. As a result of the earnest and persistent labor, progressive newspapers started special columns for independent film criticism, so that interest in the work of the Film League increased remarkably. Established in September, 1927, it has now a membership of many thousands, with local branches in Rotterdam, The Hague, Utrecht, Leiden and other towns, with a branch at Delft University. In all large cities of the Netherlands, increasing numbers are responding to the appeal.

The league, although patronizing the young Dutch Vanguardists, the French experimentalists and the Russian masters of film art, is not competing in any way with the regular film industry. It is an organization, sprung from the public, made up of persons who will be glad, when the time comes, to occupy their seats in the ordinary cinema once more. In Amsterdam, this time has already come with the opening of the small Vanguard cinema, "De Uitkijk," which carried on its first program the French Vanguard film, "John of Arc," by the Danish director Carl Dreyer.

Cincinnati Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI—Since the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra will not play again until well into the New Year, the playing of Haydn's "Farewell" Symphony at the concerts of Dec. 20 and 21 had appropriateness as well as charm to recommend it. Fritz Reiner observed all the traditions surrounding the work for this occasion, including the candles, in this instance electric ones. Audiences seemed rather impatient for the "snuffing" of the candles and were inclined to restlessness during the first three movements of the symphony. A pity, for the music had one of the most dexterous and delightful performances imaginable.

The concert opened with the Prelude to "Hansel and Gretel." Then came sheer enchantment with the performance of the "Queen Mab" Scherzo of Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" Symphony. Mr. Reiner's reading was one which indicated familiarity with Mercutio's lines as well as with the score. It fired the imagination of the listener and left one breathless at the skill and delicacy with which it had been played. Extremely well done were the Malipiero "Impressions," also programmed.

Claire Dux was the soloist, singing an aria from "The Marriage of Figaro" in exquisite fashion and also three Strauss songs. The Strauss songs called forth some of the finest vocalism and most consummate artistry noted here in recent seasons. Mr. Reiner's orchestral accompaniments were more than mere backgrounds for the singer. They were exquisitely conceived and executed.

As a Christmas gift and as a tribute to the orchestra Mme. Dux turned back the check for her appearance to the pension fund of the orchestra.

Otis Skinner is to resume his tour in the Spanish comedy, "Papa Juan," with Katherine Grey and others of the original cast, on Jan. 6 in Philadelphia.

A Romney portrait of Lady Hamilton has been acquired by the Ehrich Galleries of New York.

Acclaim and Miss Corona

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

ACCLAIM once gained, a Metropolitan opera singer can go ahead without anxiety, Miss Leonora Corona said to me when I called on her to talk about the rôle of Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni." That seems to be what Miss Corona is hoping for, working for, day and night—general approval by public and press for her performance in parts assigned her by the Metropolitan direction. She would like, I gather, to be free to—well, just sing, without thinking too seriously this moment what is going to happen the next. She would enjoy, I believe, the liberty of making a mistake here or there and of being a mark or two below her best now and then vocally. Though acknowledged as an artist fit to stand with men and women of the first line, she wouldn't care if she had a position there in her own clear and undisputed right.

It has always struck me as a glorious privilege to be able to finish off a grand aria a little flat and have nobody pay the slightest attention to the delinquency. But Miss Corona must not look for anything of that sort. She has to have the mechanics of singing completely at command every instant she is on the stage, or she will draw slighting comment. For that matter, she will anyway until she wins that intangible, indescribable prize of acclaim.

Meantime she has to keep herself prepared in "Gioconda" and other operas of the ordinary singing type that have a part for a dramatic soprano; and besides that, in that work of extraordinary singing type, "Don Giovanni."

"I can expect to hold my own as Donna Anna," said she, "only if I am willing to practice the cadenza in the rondo, 'Non mi dir,' 50 times a day."

Mozartean Mystery

That little piece of music bearing the caption, "Non mi dir," was particularly what I wanted to ask Miss Corona about. How can so small a matter make the great smoke it always does? A fundamentally slight tune, rather simply, though artfully, developed, taking up but a modicum of space in the score of the opera, is counted one of the greatest tests a composer ever devised for the soprano voice. Moreover, "Non mi dir" stands as of the most impressive of all vocal solos when well performed; and good performance is the rule, inasmuch as only the most skillful singers presume to attempt its interpretation. Relevantly to this, I can mention what Leo Blech, the German conductor, once told me. He said that after studying Mozart with all the resources of analysis that he could command, he had completely failed to reach any conclusion regarding the expressive qualities of certain passages. Something peculiarly Mozartean inheres in them which finds explanation on no technical grounds whatever. He even gave me to understand that he made perusal of some of the pages in question along with Richard Strauss, and that he and Strauss together were unable to get at the secret of the thought, the sentiment, or what you like.

And here, with a person who analyzes not so much theoretically as practically, the same result. To Miss Corona, the grandeur of mood of the "Non mi dir" is inexplicable. The one thing positive about it is, that in the long cadenza the singer must be a perfect executant. No going home happy if the flow of the line is in any way broken or if the quality of the tone is in any degree marred.

The Thirteen A's

"Don Giovanni," I am ready to grant, holds up as the greatest of operas. The rôle of Donna Anna, I further concede, is the especial distinction of "Don Giovanni." The aria, "Non mi dir," I cannot deny, is the most striking item in the "Don Giovanni" score. Am I ready to reduce the whole story down to the cadenza of "Non mi dir," which begins, ends and passes out of hearing in a few seconds? Well, if I must, I shall not entertain doubts of Miss Corona's good judgment in exercising her voice on that short run of notes 50 times a day.

With pleasant, persuasive accent the soprano discussed with me this lyric scene of noble design and content. On a slightly different inflection she answered me concerning the aria, "Or sai chi l'onore." Yes, much different.

"Do you know how hard," she asked me, "that aria is to sing? Thirteen A's, to say nothing of all the G's and F's, and the voice but a few times permitted to descend, as it likes to do?"

To hear an artist chide thus was to have proof of Mozart's power as a dramatic composer, and to be convinced that the "Or sai chi l'onore" is the prototype of the nineteenth century scolding aria, and successful beyond everything that has been written since. Mathematically, too, as well as emotionally, Miss Corona may be verified. The count of A's, long and short, in "Or sai" comes to precisely 13 by my Peters edition of "Don Giovanni"; for I have looked to see, if only to make sure that the Metropolitan was using the strict historic version of the opera.

Vincent Van Gogh Exhibit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—An important exhibition of drawings and water colors by Vincent van Gogh was held in the communal museum by the society "Friends of Van Gogh." It is representative of all the different periods of his work. There are a dozen drawings made at Cuesmes, Brussels, Etten and The Hague, between 1879 and 1883. The Brabant period (1883 to 1885) is well represented by the famous "Potato-eaters" (Aardappeleters) and by other fine things. Then follows the artist's transition period at Antwerp and Paris to Arles, where his most characteristic work originated (1888 to 1889). Again there are several drawings belonging to Vincent's last years at Auvers.

Though van Gogh is beginning to be better understood, a lecture, given at the opening of the exhibition, by Dr. J. Baart de la Faille, his biographer and the compiler of a comprehensive catalogue, was welcome.

At Arles van Gogh's genius revealed itself most impressively. Though, in his last years, his drawings became rarer, as his flaming palette yearned to render the profusion of light and color of the landscape, that splendid work "La Crau" is there to prove how great he was also as a draftsman.

In the drawings which van Gogh made at Auvers s. l'Oise there was a rhythmic emotion to which everything was subordinated. The landscape was merely an incentive to a composition of undulating, streaming lines. Line then dominated, also, in his pictures, which became more decorative. He painted the cypresses rising like flames; the stars moving in bundles of light; the clouds rolling along the skies.

English Players in Munich

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNICH—The cordial reception with which the English players met in Munich, some weeks ago, induced them to return after a tour of other continental cities. Their first visit was made on the invitation of the Münchener Schauspielhaus, Munich's leading private theater, to give two performances of "Journey's End." At the time a German version of the play was being produced by the Münchener Schaulpielhaus, and the opportunity of comparing the home actors with their English guests made the latter's performance all the more interesting for Munich theatergoers.

The English company also gave Drinkwater's "Bird in Hand." Their excellent acting in this lighter vein won the admiration of the German audience. The visitors also gave a radio recital of Shaw's "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets."

'Tour du Monde' in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—At the Goodman Theater of the Art Institute of Chicago, the repertory company presents "Tour du Monde" or "Around the World in 80 Days," by Jules Verne and Alphonse d'Ennery in a new and free translation.

The Goodman players are having a holiday romp with a comedy that takes them completely round the world in 14 scenes, and still finishes in time for the suburban trains.

The scenes are those of the travels of Phileas Fogg, Jules Verne's hero. Scenes are shifted with such a minimum of properties and maximum of atmosphere that the shifting, far from retarding the play, becomes one of its chief items of interest. It is fascinating to see the hangings of a London clubroom door stretched under our very eyes to make an awning shelter in Suez, or to watch a western landscape turn into a railroad station in Chicago, by a switching of lights on the cyclorama and the entrance under their own power of station gates and a train.

Leslie Marzolf, scenic designer for the theater, has made simple materials serve many purposes. He is aided at the lights by Arvid Crandall, who projected upon the domelike back of the stage shadows of pine and palm, and who contrived a most watery Atlantic for lifeboats to toss upon.

The precise Mr. Fogg, whose bent for mathematics makes him certain he can encircle the globe in the theoretical minimum of time allowed by his day, 1872, is neatly played by Harry Mervis. Whitford Kane and B. Iden Payne, both eminent repertory actors, have taken the no less important rôles of Archibald Corsican, the American, and Passepartout, Fogg's French valet. Mr. Kane becomes a robust and engaging American; and Mr. Payne's Frenchman is just such a delicately comic figure as may be expected from the work of this intelligent comedian.

Thomas Wood Stevens produced the play from a translation which is decidedly "free," and he is no doubt responsible for the effective touches of local comedy in the Chicago scene.

This is not the finest thing the Goodman has produced, but it is an example of the good showmanship of the director. Coming after a season of sophisticated drama, it is refreshing and is meeting a warm response.

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STOCK MARKET IS ERRATIC IN QUIET TRADING

Conflicting Factors Make for Irregularity—Price Changes Not Wide

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NEW YORK — In another quiet market, with a mixture of year-end adjustments, some tax selling, short operations here and there, and rather small participation from the general public, prices moved irregularly. Opening sales were mostly fractionally lower and were followed by a downward movement which early in the last hour gave way to a modest rally.

Either the bears had no object in depressing prices, or they were only half-hearted in the attempts. At any rate the net result of the short selling trading was to leave no great change in prices and no convincing indication of what to expect from next week's market. Bonds were dullish.

Stocks which were pounded by the bears in the last half hour of trading yesterday were again under pressure today and gave some ground. Fox, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck and Radio were soft spots. However, they found support after early declines.

Thin Market Evident

High-priced issues moved erratically, declines and advances being indicative of a thin market. Equipment issues were generally firm. Steel dropped below the previous closing price, but held to a narrow range. The same thing was true of American Can. Rails took little part in the proceedings.

Foreign exchanges were marked by sudden weakness in German currency and, of course, further decline in Chinese exchanges on the drop in silver. Most European rates were steady.

Cotton and wheat were languid, with the former moving in a range of a few points and the latter holding to a fraction of a cent, on either side, of yesterday's quotations.

Before the end of next week the money market should ease considerably. The peak of the year-end squeeze will be felt on Monday, and whether the call rate rises above 6 per cent is a question. After the holiday, funds will begin to flow to this center in volume.

Doubtless the member banks will seek to reduce their indebtedness at the Federal Reserve further, which along with the heavy gold export movement will tend to prevent money from dropping to etremely low levels. At the same time, the Reserve banks are counted on to prevent a really firm money market from developing.

December Stock Turnover

So far as the outlook for stocks is concerned, the experience of last year proved that the market will ignore a tight money situation so long as business is active. Likewise it is unlikely to go far on cheap money until people become convinced that business is improving.

Although in the latter half of the month the average daily turnover on the stock exchange was the lowest in over a year, the total turnover for the month was larger than in November, which had only 17 trading days.

Estimating the turnover for the two trading days of next week, the volume for the month promises to be around 82,000,000 shares, as compared with 72,273,300 in November and 92,693,500 in the same month of last year.

The largest full day's trading was on the 20th, with a turnover of 5,532,600 shares, the smallest on the 24th with a volume of 1,989,500 shares, the smallest since August, 1928.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renew'l rate	6%	6%
Commercial paper	6	5@5¼
Customers loans	5@5½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	5	5
Four to six months	5	5

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	46¾c	47¼c
Bar silver in London	21½d	21¾d
Bar gold in London	84s 11d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$84,000,000	$1,291,000,000
Year ago today	100,000,000	1,647,000,000
Balances	40,000,000	168,000,000
Year ago today	50,000,000	174,000,000
Exchgs for week	386,000,000	5,915,000,000
Bals for week	184,000,000	864,000,000
F R bank credit	37,843,052	134,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	4⅛@4
60 days	4⅛@4
90 days	4⅛@4
4 months	4⅛@4
5 months	4¼@4⅛
6 months	4¼@4⅜

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Calcutta	7%
Boston	4½	Budapest	7½
Chicago	4½	Copenhagen	5
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	5	London	5
New York	4½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	6
Minneapolis	5	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	4½	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	7½
St. Louis	5	Riga	8
San Francisco	4½	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	8	Stockholm	5
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	6
Berlin	7	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	7	Rome	7
Brussels	4½	Vienna	7½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	8½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.87⅞	$4.87⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.88¼	4.88⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0394⅛	.0394¼	.193
Belgium—belga	.1400½	.1401	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅞	.0522½	.193
Germany—mark	.2393	.2396	.238
Austria—schillg	.1409¾	.1409½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0297	.0297	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2683½	.2684	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252½	.0252½	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130¼	.0130½	.193
Holland—florin	.4067	.4037	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1752½	.1752½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2684	.2684	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0060¼	.0060¼	.193
Spain—peseta	.1343	.1345	.193
Sweden—krona	.2696	.2696	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1946	.1946	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177¾	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4225	.4225	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5287½	.5287½	*
India—rupee	.3650	.3650	.4866
Japan—yen	.4905	.4905	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5650	.5650	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4083	.4083	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1095	.1095	.3245
Chile—peso	.1210	.1210	.1216
Colombia—peso	.966	.9662	.9733
Peru—pound	3.78	3.78	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9430	.9430	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 1-32	.99 1-32	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3500	.3550	.4985

*Par unsettled.

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE CORP.

General Public Service Corporation reports for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1929, profit of $3,590,685 after expenses, taxes, interest and amortization.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec. 28	Dec. 27
88⅝	69	6	Abitibi pf	200	76	76	76	..	
34	20	6	Adams Ex	1900	26	25	25	26¼	
104⅞	7	..	Adv-Rumely	200	12	12	12	12½	
119	15	..	Adv-Ru pf	1700	22½	21	21	..	
4⅞	⅜	..	Ahumada	1400	½	⅜	⅜	..	
223⅜	77	2f	Air Reduc	3300	119	116	116½	118	
487¼	195⅜	2½	Airway El	200	191½	193⅜	193⅝	191½	
11¾	1	..	Ajax Rubber	2500	1¼	1	1¼	1⅛	
10¾	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	100	7	7	7	6⅞	
25	5	..	Albany PWP	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..	
56½	17	..	Alleghany	12500	23B	23⅛	23¼	23⅞	
118⅜	90	5½	Alleghany pf	500	96	95¼	95¼	96⅛	
92	80¼	5½	Alleg&Wpfxw	300	91	90⅝	90⅝	..	
354⅜	197	6	Allied Chem	100	254⅜	250	250½	157½	
75½	35⅛	7	Allis-Chal	1900	48¾	47	47	49⅜	
36¼	23	..	Alpha P C	200	30½	30	30	31¼	
11⅜	2	..	Amal Lea	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½	
73	20	..	Amal Lea pf	1100	20	20	20	20	
42⅝	17	2	Amerada	3200	18	17	18	18	
23⅝	4	..	Am Ag Ch	200	6⅞	6½	6½	6¾	
73¾	18	..	Am Ag Ch pf	400	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	28	
157	65	2f	Am Bk Note	200	75¾	75¾	75¾	78	
76½	27	..	Am Bosch	200	40½	40½	40½	40½	
62	40½	2.40	Am Brake	1200	46	45¾	45¾	46½	
126½	113	7	Am Brake pf	100	120	119½	119½	..	
343⅝	495¾	..	Am Br Bv pf	100	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	
184½	86	4	Am Can	13300	116	114⅜	115¼	114½	
145	133⅛	7	Am Can pf	400	142	140⅞	142	..	
106½	75	6	Am Car & F	500	78⅞	78	78⅞	78¼	
120	110½	7	Am Car pf	100	124½	124½	124½	..	
95⅛	70¼	7	Am Chain pf	100	75½	75½	75½	75	
55	20	1.60f	Am Com Alc	700	29¼	26⅝	28⅜	29½	
47¾	18¼	2	Am En Tfl	500	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½	
98½	23	..	Am European	200	33	32½	32½	32½	
199¼	50	..	Am & FPw	40200	85⅝	83⅜	84⅝	85¾	
54	29	3	Am Ice	2100	38¼	36½	37½	38⅞	
96	83⅞	6	Am Ice pf	100	85	85	85	..	
96¾	29½	2	¶Am Int Corp	3500	35⅞	35	35½	36¼	
8⅞	2½	..	Am La Fr	400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½	
136	90	8	Am Loco	200	98¼	98¼	98¼	99	
120	111¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	114	114	114	113½	
81¾	31½	3	Am Metals	700	45	44	45	47¼	
17⅞	¾	..	Am Piano	200	⅞	¾	¾	⅞	
55	4	..	Am Piano pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
175¾	64¼	1	¶Am Pw&Lt	3300	77	74½	75	77	
104	92¼	6	Am P&L 6	400	101¼	101¼	101⅛	101⅜	
84¾	72⅞	5	Am P&L pf st	700	80⅞	80½	80½	80½	
55⅜	28	1½	Am Radiat	7100	30	29¼	30	30	
67⅜	12½	..	Am Repub	1300	24	23	23	24½	
144⅝	60	2	¶Am Roll Mill	1800	79	78	78	78⅜	
2	⅜	..	Am Roll M rts	21600	½	½	½	½	
41⅞	18	2	Am Seating	100	18	18	18	18	
7	⅜	..	Am Ship	1300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
112⅜	70	8	Am Ship Bldg	70	85	85	85	..	
130¼	62	4	Am Smelt	3500	73	72	72⅜	72⅝	
79⅝	35¾	3	Am St Fnd	600	44	43⅞	44	44⅜	
114	110	7	Am St F pf	70	110½	110½	110½	110⅝	
85	44	2	Am Stores	100	44	44	44	44	
94¾	56	..	Am Sugar	1000	59	58¾	59	60⅜	
111	99	7	Am Sugar pf	200	104	104	104	..	
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	43900	217½	215⅝	216⅜	217½	
112	103	7	Am Type pf	260	106	106	106	108	
87	50	1	¶Am Vit W	2800	86	83¾	85½	85	
104	97	6	Am Wat W 6	100	100	100	100	..	
27⅝	5⅞	..	Am Wool	1500	6¾	6¼	6⅜	6¾	
58⅜	15½	..	Am Wool pf	1600	19	18¼	19	18⅞	
49¼	7	..	Am Zinc	700	9	8⅜	8¼	8⅝	
111¼	49¾	..	Am Zinc pf	1700	55	52½	53⅜	54	
140	67¼	7	Anaconda	40300	74	72⅝	73⅜	74¾	
80	25	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	36	35⅝	36	37	
68⅜	30	3	Andes Cop	200	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	34⅜	
49½	18½	2	Arch Dan	1000	24½	23⅜	23⅜	24	
95	75	7	Arm D pf	400	81⅜	81	81⅜	81	
18⅜	5⅛	..	Arm Ill A	4900	5½	5¼	5⅜	5½	
110¼	23¾	..	Arm Ill B	2500	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..	
86	57	7	Arm Ill pf	200	61½	61½	61⅜	61½	
46⅞	6¼	..	Arnold Con	1600	6⅜	6¼	6½	6⅜	
58⅜	34	4	Asso Appar	300	36½	36¼	36¼	36½	
70¾	25	2½	Asso D G	2000	29⅝	28½	28¾	29¼	
298⅝	195⅛	10	Atchison	100	221¾	221	221	222	
104⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	50	102¾	102¾	102¾	..	
209½	161	10	Atl Coast L	500	169⅞	168	168	170	
62⅞	45¾	4	Atl G&W1pf	200	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	..	
77⅞	30	1¶	Atl Refin	3600	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37¾	
140	67	4	Atlas Pwd	200	80	80	80	83	
106½	90	6	Atlas P pf	110	100	100	100	..	
11¾	3¼	5⅜	Austin N	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..	
65	49½	4.49	Aust Cred	700	55½	55	55	55	
35½	4	..	Auto Sales	1100	5	4⅞	5	4⅛	
20	4⅝	..	Aviation C	7500	5	4⅜	4⅜	5	

—B—

66⅜	15	1¾	Baldwin	1600	30¾	29⅞	29⅞	30¾	
145⅛	105	6	Balt & O	900	115½	114½	114⅞	115	
90⅜	55	3½	Bangor & A	1100	63½	62	63½	65	
33⅜	16	2	Barker Bros	20	17½	17½	17½	17	
29¼	21½	..	Barnet	2300	21½	21½	21½	25⅜	
49⅛	20	2	Barnsdall A	5200	23⅛	23	23⅛	23¼	
32⅞	13¼	..	Beacon Oil	5900	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	
101	45	3	Beechnut	200	59½	59½	59½	60	
17⅜	4⅝	..	Belding H	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	
104⅝	25	2	Bendix	6500	33½	32⅝	33⅛	33⅞	
60⅞	25	3	Best & Co	1200	31	30⅛	30½	31	
140¾	78¼	4	Beth Steel	4700	91⅜	91	91⅜	91⅝	
128	116⅝	7	Beth Steel pf	200	122¾	122¾	122¾	122⅛	
23	23	..	Bloom'dale	400	23	23	23	..	
136¾	37	3f	Bohn Alum	1600	52½	51¾	51¾	52½	
89½	70	4	Bon Ami A	100	70½	70½	70½	70¼	
11¾	3	..	Booth Fish	100	3½	3½	3½	..	
100½	53	3	Borden	3300	68⅞	68	68½	69	
86⅞	26	4	Borg Warner	700	33	32	32	32½	
15½	2½	..	Bot M A pf	200	3	2½	2½	2¾	
63⅛	8½	..	Briggs	5700	15	14⅜	14⅜	15	
43½	17⅜	..	Briggs&Str	200	20¼	20½	20½	20⅛	
67⅜	15⅜	..	Brit Steel	200	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..	
145	72¾	7	Brockway pf	10	74	74	74	77	
81⅞	40	4	Bklyn Man T	300	63¼	63¼	63¼	64	
55¾	16¼	3	Bruns Balke	1000	20⅜	19⅞	20¾	21	
44⅛	4½	..	Bruns Term	1000	15¼	14½	14½	15½	
42¾	14	1	Bucyrus	4600	23⅞	23¼	23½	22¾	
50	26½	2½	Bucy cv pf	900	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	34⅞	
22⅞	8⅛	..	Budd Mfg Co	500	10	9½	9½	10	
12½	7⅞	..	Budd Wheel	2800	8⅞	7⅞	8⅜	8¾	
54⅜	25	1.60	Bullard	400	30	29½	29½	30½	
34	21¼	..	Bulova Watch	500	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28¾	
127	88	8	Burns Br A	400	100	99⅞	99⅞	..	
96⅞	29⅛	3¶	Burroughs	1500	43½	42	42	42⅞	
110½	91¼	7	Bush T deb	10	102	102	102	..	
9½	2	..	Butte Cop	2500	3¼	2¾	2⅞	3¼	
41	17½	..	Butterick	1100	18¼	17½	18	18	
192⅞	50	..	Byers	1800	84¼	82	82⅝	84⅝	
47⅛	20	..	By-Prod C	900	23½	23	23	23	

—C—

84⅞	63½	4	Calif Pack	100	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	67⅞	
136⅜	73½	..	Calu&Ariz	1500	84	83⅛	83⅞	84	
61⅞	23	4½	Calu & Hecla	1700	20	28⅛	28¼	28¾	
49½	19½	2	Campbell	200	20	20	20	20	
98¾	45	4	Canada Dry	1200	63½	63	63½	63	
265⅞	185	10	Can Pac	2000	187⅞	186	187¼	187½	
48¾	28⅛	2.80	Cannon Mills	200	29	29	29	29	
65⅛	17	..	Capital A Cr	500	20⅞	20	20⅞	20½	
61	50¼	..	Caterpillar Tr	500	52¼	51½	51½	53	
467	130	6	Case Thresh	500	193	191	191	195	
42⅛	6¼	..	Cav-Dobbs	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7	
105½	58	6½	Cav-Dobs pf	10	60	58	60	60	
79⅜	31	3	Celotex	500	36	34½	34½	35¼	
48¾	21	2	Cen Aguirre	100	23¼	23⅛	23¼	23½	
59¾	27⅛	2	Cen Alloy	5200	31¼	30½	30¾	31⅞	
20½	3	..	Century Rib	200	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
120	52¼	6	Cerro de P	2500	64	62¾	63½	63¾	
32	11	..	Cert-Teed	1200	12¼	12	12	12⅛	
80¾	18	..	Checker Cab	3800	36⅞	34⅝	34⅝	36⅞	
92	42⅛	3	Ches Corp	2400	61½	61⅜	61⅜	61¾	
279¾	160	10	Ches & Ohio	200	200¼	200¼	200¼	200½	
25¾	3½	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..	
66⅞	36	..	Chi E I pf	200	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37	
23⅞	7	..	Chi Gt West	500	14	14	14	14⅜	
63⅝	17⅛	..	Chi Gt W pf	1100	38½	37⅞	37⅞	38	
44⅞	16	..	Chi M&SP	800	24¼	24	24	24⅞	
68⅝	28½	..	Chi M&SP pf	8000	42	41¾	41⅞	42	
108½	75	4	Chi & NW	900	84	83½	83½	84¼	
145	131	7	Chi & NW pf	100	139	139	139	..	
47½	21⅞	..	Chi Pneu	700	24	23½	23½	24½	
11	47	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	51¾	51¾	51¾	53¾	
143½	101	7	Chi RI	800	113½	113	113	113¾	
103¼	74⅞	6	Chi RI 6%	100	100	100	100	100⅛	
36	21⅞	3	Chi Yel Cab	100	26½	26½	26½	26	
50	25	3	Chick Cot O	400	25¼	25	25	25	
75⅞	44¼	2.40	Childs	200	58¾	58¾	58¾	60¾	
135	26	3	Chrysler	28400	36	34½	35½	36	
27	7¼	..	City Stores	1500	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10⅝	
61⅞	25	..	Clark Equip	300	35⅞	35	35	36	
72⅜	34½	5	Cluett Pbdy	800	35¾	35½	35½	35	
50⅝	44¾	3	Coca Cola A	100	49½	49⅛	49⅛	..	
72¼	10	..	Collins & A	1700	15½	14½	15	15½	
78½	27¾	..	Colo F&I	900	35¼	34⅜	34⅜	35¼	
80	65½	4	Colo So 1pf	10	70½	70½	70½	..	
140	52	2	Col Gas	6500	70	69¼	70	70¼	
344	105	4¶	Col Carbon	1900	168	162½	163¼	169½	
10⅝	⅜	..	Col Carbon rts	600	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞	
88¾	16⅜	.87	Col Graph	31500	27	25⅝	26	27⅜	
62⅝	18	2	Com Cred	2800	23	22⅝	23	23½	
105¾	70	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	76	76	76	76	
28	20⅜	2	Com Cr pf B	20	22¼	22	22¼	..	
95¾	65	..	Com Cr 1pr xw	10	76	76	76	..	
79	28⅛	4¶	Com Inv Tr	2000	39	38¾	38⅞	39	
109	96	7	Com Inv Tr pf	100	100	99	99	..	
69½	10	..	Com Inv war	400	10½	10½	10½	10½	
51⅝	28	3	Com Cred A	1100	32⅜	30	32¾	31	
63	20⅛	8	Com Sol	8800	29½	28½	29	29¼	
24⅜	10	5a	Cmwlth & So	17500	12¾	12¼	12⅜	12⅞	
35⅜	11	..	Congoleum	2600	13½	13⅜	13½	13¾	
25⅜	10	2	Con Film	300	16¾	16	16⅜	16	
183¼	80⅛	4	Con Gas	21200	95⅞	94⅞	94⅞	95⅞	
100½	92½	5	Con Gas pf	300	99¾	99½	99¾	99¾	
1¾	⅝	..	Con Textile	2400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11½	3⅛	..	Container B	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
45⅞	29⅝	1	Cont Shares	4800	30⅞	30½	30½	30⅝	
90	25¼	..	Cont Bak A	200	42¾	42½	42½	43	
15¼	4⅝	..	Cont Bak B	6600	6	5½	6	5¾	
100	79⅛	8	Cont Bak pf	100	89½	89½	89½	89½	
63¾	35	1.20	Cont Bank	230	35⅜	35	35⅜	35	
92	40½	2½	Cont Can	2400	49¾	48¾	49	49⅝	
110¼	46⅞	2	Cont Ins	300	58	58	58	58	
33½	20¾	2	Cont Diam Fib	100	30	30	30	30⅛	
28⅜	6¼	.80	Cont Motors	10400	23	22	22¾	22⅞	
126⅜	70	3	Corn Prod	8100	89	87¼	87½	88⅞	
82¼	20⅛	2f	Coty	7300	24⅞	24	24¼	24⅛	
57⅝	15	..	Crex Carpet	100	15	15	15	..	
125	17	1§	Crosley	1200	19	18¼	18¼	19½	
79	37⅛	..	Crown Cork	200	44	44	44	..	
31	24	..	Crm of Wheat	300	26½	26	26	26½	
121¾	71	5	Crucible	1800	86	84½	86	84⅞	
⅝	¼	..	Cuba C ct pf	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅞	¾	..	Cuba Cane	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18⅞	2	..	Cuba Cane pf	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
24½	5	..	Cuba Co	1100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	
⅛	⅛	..	Cuba Cane ct	100	½	½	½	..	
17	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	500	7¾	7½	7½	7¾	
95	56	..	Cub Am S pf	100	59	59	59	60	
3	1	..	Cub Dom S	2600	1¼	1	1	1	
67⅞	36	4	Cudahy	100	47½	47½	47½	47½	
30⅛	6⅜	1	Curtiss w	18500	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6½	
37⅞	13¼	..	Curtiss wa	4900	13⅜	13¼	14	14¼	

—D—

69⅛	21¼	..	Davison	300	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½	
46⅞	20	2.31	Debenham	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
226	141½	9	Del & Hud	1100	164	160½	161	164	
169¾	120¼	6f	Del Lac&W	6000	138	137½	137½	138	
385	151	8	Det Edison	500	195½	195	195	195	
64⅞	24	2f	Devoe & R A	200	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	..	
164	117	8	Diamond M	200	134¾	133½	134¾	133	
11¼	6	1	Dome Mines	1900	7	6⅞	6⅞	7	
54¼	12	1.20	Dom Stores	500	20	19½	19½	19⅝	
231	80	4§	Dupont	2400	115	113	114	114	

—E—

264¾	150	5¶	East Kodak	300	176¾	174	174	177	
75⅜	18	3	Eaton Axle	1900	28⅛	27⅛	27½	28¾	
39⅜	4	2½	Eitingon	2200	8⅜	8	8	8⅜	
112½	39	6½	Eitingon pf	100	41	41	41	40	
174	50	4¶	Elec Auto Lt	3500	81¼	80	80¼	81¼	
18⅜	3¼	..	Elec Boat	900	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
86½	36	1½	Elec P&L	4400	46⅞	45⅜	46	45⅝	
104½	55	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	69¼	68⅜	69¼	68	
83⅝	49¼	5	End John	500	52	51½	52	51	
124½	109¼	7	End John pf	300	109¾	109¾	109¾	..	
79⅝	31	1¶	Eng P S	2500	39½	38¾	39¼	39⅞	
42	31¼	2	Equit Blg	400	40	40	40	..	
93½	41½	..	Erie	2100	56½	56	56	57	
66¼	55¼	4	Erie 1pf	100	62	62	62	62	
54	36½	4	Eureka V	400	37	36½	36½	..	
73¾	15	2½§	Evans Auto	1200	20¾	20½	20¾	20½	

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13⅜

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Automotive Industry Buying More Steel—Railroad Earnings Lower

An upward trend in money turnover and increased buying of steel by automobile manufacturers are among favorable factors present in business in the United States.

Reports from important retailers have been to the effect that holiday trade was satisfactory, one of the leading houses stating that its sales were running at record figures.

The looked-for recession in trade so far as it has materialized, is reflected in November railroad earnings, which are showing declines as compared with that month last year. A number of the roads reporting decreases in November net are, however, ahead of last year in earnings for the 11-months period.

A reduction of about 10 per cent in prices of mail-order goods has been made by Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward, the new catalogues of these houses show. Price cuts will go into effect not only on mail orders but in the various branch retail stores of these companies.

Flurry in Wheat

A scramble to buy wheat sent prices sharply up this week as a result of Argentine reports that showed an exportable surplus of only 79,000,000 bushels. A bulge of more than five cents a bushel occurred in all leading markets, with buying by houses with foreign connections a feature.

Business transactions during the week ended Dec. 21, as measured by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, were of greater volume than in the previous week but declined from the corresponding period last year. Distribution of merchandise, as indicated by figures on freight-car loadings, continues lower than a year ago. The general index of wholesale prices strengthened somewhat in the week ended Dec. 21 but was still lower than in the similar week of 1928.

Bank clearings amounted to $8,846,202,000 this week, a decline of 12.3 per cent compared with the like week last year.

Financing by bonds totaled only $9,910,000 compared with $227,479,000 last week and $26,914,000 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Reports From Other Countries

AUSTRALIA—Seasonal trade in Australia is reported as fair, despite the reduced purchasing power of the country. Business, however, continues below normal. The general outlook appears to be not particularly encouraging.

Export prospects have not improved yet, and facilities for financing imports are still unsatisfactory.

Important reductions are noted in new residence and business building programs. Recent tariff increases have stimulated plans for factory construction work, however.

Banking authorities are reported to be further reducing credits, and business insolvencies have increased. It is not generally believed that material improvement will be felt until after January.

SWEDEN—Industrial activity and progress in foreign trade continue important features of the business trend in Sweden. The high level of industrial output that has characterized practically the entire year is reported by the United States Department of Commerce as being well maintained.

Increased turnover in foreign trade was reported for October, and the trade balance is favorable to Sweden by some 22,000,000 crowns. Indications are that this year's export surplus will be larger than for any year since the post-war boom.

Leading Steel Markets

The New York stock market firmed up following the holiday, previous to which it had been irregular and under some selling pressure. As the week progressed increased resistance was evident, giving rise to the opinion that liquidation was in a winding-up period. Much of the selling was due, of course, to the establishing of losses to be recorded in income tax returns. Brokers' loans declined $58,000,000.

The London stock market was extremely quiet during Monday and Tuesday, with the tone firming up considerably on the eve of the holiday. The exchange was closed during the rest of the week.

The Paris Bourse also suspended trading at the close of the Tuesday session. Prices early in the week were firm.

An uneasy tone pervaded the Berlin Boerse early this week, due to bank insolvencies.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: It seems a good policy to take advantage of temporary reactions to purchase good securities whose past history warrants confidence in their future outlook.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: Such weakness as the stock market has experienced in the last two weeks is recognized to have been largely the result of professional operations on the short side, together with a substantial amount of amateur short selling, encouraged by the apparent lack of resistance to such operations. As a result, the market's technical position has been greatly strengthened even though prices have been forced lower. A large short interest represents potential buying power.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: However disastrous 1929 may have been to speculators, it has been favorable to investors. Income from investments have increased, not decreased. Predictions are always dangerous, but we believe that the ground has been cleared, and the foundation laid for conditions favorable both to investors and speculators in 1930.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: While we cannot expect much headway materially wise in today's short session, we would expect the constructive direction to be resumed. The selling that came into the final hours of yesterday scarcely cancelled the earlier gains and served to clear the market. However, we believe that the ability of yesterday's market to show any comeback at the close was reassuring.

Blyth & Co., New York: The reactionary tendencies in evidence at the close Friday may well carry through into today's session.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: At this season of the year the market usually moves upward on demand caused by purchases financed by year-end interest and dividend distributions. While this should prove an important factor marketwise in the next two weeks, we would avoid buying on bulges, as the time for a broad upward movement does not appear ripe.

F. B. Keech & Co. — There is a general disposition to favor further window dressing between now and next Wednesday, and we believe that wherever possible, stocks will be marked up to make a good appearance in the year-end inventory.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN—The Reichsbank condensed statement in marks (000 omitted) follows:

	Dec. 23, '29	Dec. 14, '29
Silver and coin	96,900	100,600
Gold reserves	2,264,700	2,247,100
Bills of ex and ch	2,156,500	2,050,500
Other assets	663,200	661,800
Reichsbank circ	4,579,000	4,588,900
Bank rate	7%	7%

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	99⅝	99¾
Alleghany 5s '49	100	100
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	96½	96½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	102½	102½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95	94
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	102⅞
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	138	135½
Am T & T col 5s '46	102½	102½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107⅛	107
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105½	105½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	104	103½
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	67	67
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89¼	89¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81½	81½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	91	91
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92¼	92¼
Atch T&SF 4½s	128¼	128
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	93	93
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
Bald Packing 6s '42	69	69
Bal & I Range 5s '32	100½	100½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	66	66
Edith Rock 6s	101½	101½
Erie gen 4s '96	88	88
Erie 5s '67	96⅝	96½
Erie gen lien	80⅝	80⅝
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	77½	77
Fla East Coast 5s '74	50½	50
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	77	77
Gannett 6s '43	88½	88½
Gen Cable 5½s '47	99½	99⅜
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100¼	100
Gen Pet 5s '40	100⅜	100⅜
Gen Pub Serv 5½s '39	92	91
Goodyear 5s '57	91¼	90⅞
Gould Coupler 6s '40	69	69
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101¼	101¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	109⅜	109⅜
Great Northern 5s '73 C	103½	103½
Great Northern 5½s '52	108⅜	108⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110	110
Hudson Coal 5s '62	65¾	65
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103¼	103¼
Ill Cen 6½s '36	109½	109½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	92	91½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	93½	93½
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56	103	103
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89	89
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97	97
Int Paper 6s '55	87½	87½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	94	94
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93¼	93¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	121	120
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100¼	99½
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	89½	89½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100	100
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100¼	100¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	98⅞	98⅞
L'Autaro 6s '54	76	74
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	105¼	105¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	72	72
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	90½	90½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	69	68⅞
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92¼	92¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100⅛	100⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98¾	98¾
Mn St P & SSM 4s '38	88¾	88¾
Mn St P & SSM 5s '38	91	91
Mn St L & SSM 5s gtd	97½	97½
Mn St P & SSM 6½s '31	99	99
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	88⅜	88⅜
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	100½	100½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	74¾	74¾
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99	99
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	101	101
Mo Pac 5½s '49	101½	101½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	98¼	98¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	101⅜	101⅜
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	81½	81½
Murray Body 6½s '34	89¾	89¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97⅞	96¾
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	21	21
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	84	84
N O T & M inc 5s '35	96½	96½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	89¼	89
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97⅝	97
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105½	105½
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101⅛	101⅛
NY Dock 5s '41	70	70
N Y Edison rfg 6½s A	111¾	112
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	84	84
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	78½	78
NY NH&H 4½s '67	92¾	92
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	25	22
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	24½	23
NY Tel rfg 5s '41	106¼	106¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99½	99½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101⅞	101¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64¼	64¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	109	109
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	107⅜	107⅜
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	103¾	103¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	101	100½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100½	100½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100¾	100¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103¼	103¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103	103
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	100½	100½
Pathe Exc inc 7s '37	36	36
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	73	73
Penn RR 4½s '63	98½	98½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98	97½
Penn R R 5s '64	103¾	103½
Penn R R gen 5s '68	106¾	106¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109⅛	109⅛
Penn RR col 5s reg	99⅝	99⅝
Pere Marq 5s '56	103¼	103¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92	91½
Phil Co 5s '67	98	97¾
Philippine Ry 4s '37	26	26
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	106	106
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	106¼	106⅛
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	102⅝	102⅝
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	96½	96½
Port Ry Lt & P 5½s '46	104⅜	104⅜
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	56	56
Purity Baking 5s '48	96	96
Read rfg 4½s '97	97	97
Remington Rand 5½s ww	93½	93½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	82½	82½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107½	107½
Rock & Ar&Lou 4½s '34	95¾	95⅝
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	94	94
St L Merch Br 5s '30	99⅞	99⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	88¼	88¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	90⅛	90⅛
St L S W con 4s '32	97¾	97¾
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	95	93¾
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	105	105
San Ant & Ar Pass 4s '43	92½	92½
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	52	50
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	52	50
Seabd A L gold 4s '50	50½	50
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	67½	67½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	67	67
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	51¾	51⅝
Seabd A L con 6s '45	46	46
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	69	68
Shell Union 5s '47	62	60
Shubert Theater 6s '42	95¼	94½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	48	48
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100⅜	100
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99⅝	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101	100½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	96¾	96¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	93½	93½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101⅝	101⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	90⅜	90¾
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98½	98½
So Ry gen 4s '56	89	89
So Ry con 5s '94	106½	106¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122¾	122¼
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102¾	102¾
Spokane I R 5s '55	65	65
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96	96
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	51	51
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	105¾
Tex Corp 5s '44 rs	101¼	101
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	106	106
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100½	100
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100⅞	100⅞
Third Ave adj 5s '60	25¾	25
Truax Traer Soal 6½s '43	75½	75½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102¼	102¼
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100½	100½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98¾	98¾
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94	93½
Union Pacific 4s '68	88½	88½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97⅝	97¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	82¼	81⅞
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅛	100⅛
Universal Pipe 6s '36	58¾	58⅜
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	92	92
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	66⅛	66
Wabash 4½s '78	90¾	90½
Wabash 5s B '76	99⅜	99⅜
Wabash 5½s '75	102¼	102¼
Walworth 6s '45	85	85
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	102½	102⅛
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	102½	102½
West Shore 4s 2361	85	80
Western Marsland 4s '52	80	80
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96¼	96⅛
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	85⅞	85⅞
Western Pac 5s A '46	98	98
Western Un r e 4½s '50	97½	97½
Western Un 5s '51	101¼	101
Western Un col 5s '38	100⅝	100⅝
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	87	87
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101⅞	101⅞
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	102
White Sew Mach 6s '40	77	76
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	26	25¼
Youngstown 5s	101	100⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅝	100¼
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	88¾	88¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Dec28	Last Dec27
3½s '47	99.11	99.14	99.11	99.14	99.13
1st 4¼s '38	101.4	101.6	101.4	101.6	101.3
4th 4¼s '38	101.12	101.12	101.10	101.13	101.12
US 3¾s '42-'47	99.19				99.17
US 3¾s '46-'47	99.19	99.20	99.19	99.20	99.20
US 4¼s '52	111.4				111.16

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	82⅝	82⅝
Akershus 5s '63	89	89
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	69	69
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	69½	69½
Antioquia 7s A '45	75	74
Antioquia 7s B '45	75	75
Antwerp 5s '58	74½	74½
Argentine 5½s '62	91½	91½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	89⅝	89⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	94¾	94¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	95¼	95¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	95½	95½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	94⅞	94⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	95½	95½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	95	94
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	93¾	93¾
Australia 4½s '57	82⅝	82⅝
Australia 5s '55	93¼	93¼
Australia 5s '58	92½	92½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104½	104
Austria Hydro 6½s ret	85¾	85½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57 ret	82¾	82¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¼	93¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101½	100⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105¾	105½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	109¾	109⅝
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115½	115¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	118⅞	108⅞
Bergen (City) 6s '49	99	98
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	88⅝	88⅝
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	86½	86½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	72⅜	71⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	73⅜	73½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102½	102½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	91½	91½
Brazil (Cen El Ry 7s '52	86½	86½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	73	72
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	72½	72
Brazil (US) 8s '41	92¼	92
Bremen 7s '35	98½	98½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	72⅞	72⅞
Buenos Aires 6s '61	84½	84
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	82	82
Can (Dom) 5½s '36	97¾	97¾
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100	100
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103	102⅞
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	87	86½
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	93	92½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	90	90
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	88½	88½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	99½	99½
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	24⅞	24⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	67	67
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	65¾	65¾
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	85¾	85¾
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	96¾	96¾
Coph'n Tel 5s '54 ret	91¾	91¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	82	80
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	93½	93½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	88	88
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100⅝	100½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	66¾	66⅞
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109¼	109¼
Czech (Rep) 8s ½ '52	108¾	108½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110⅝	110⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93¾	93¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅛	100
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104	102¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97	96
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	96	96
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	85	85
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	91¾	91¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98	98
French Nat SS 7s '49	102½	102⅜
French (Rep) 7s '19	112½	111½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	106¼	106¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	81¾	81¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	77⅛	76½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	77⅛	77⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	77⅛	77⅛
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	92¾	92¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	92¾	92¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	78	78
Greek 6s '68	83	82¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	87¼	87¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '53 ct	87¼	87¼
Irish Free State 5s '60	96⅞	96⅞
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92½	92½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	91¼	91
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97¼	97⅛
Karstadt 6s '43	95	95
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	70½	70½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	102⅝	91¼
Meridionale El 7s '57	99½	102⅝
Mex (Rep) 5s '45 A	16⅝	97¼
Mex 4s small A	16⅝	16⅝
Mex 4s small A '10	11	16⅝
Milan (City) 6½s '52	85⅛	11
Minas 6½s '58	72½	85
Minas 6½s '59 ct	73	72½
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	102⅜	73
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	96	102⅝
Montevid (City) 7s '52	98	96
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	104	98
New So Wales 5s '57	88	104
New So Wales 5s '58	87½	88
Nor Ger Lloyd 6s '47	87¼	87½
Norway (King) 5s '63	97	87¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	100⅜	97
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	103¼	100⅜
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	86½	102¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	94½	86½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102½	94½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90½	102½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	102	97
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	70	70
Peru 6s '60	69	68
Peru 6s '61	69¼	69¼
Poland 6s '40	74⅞	74⅝
Poland 7s '47	79⅜	79
Poland 8s '50	93	92
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	104	103½
Rhine Main 7s '50	103½	103½
Rhine West '53 ww	85½	85
Rhine West '53 xw	85	85
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	86½	86½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	99½	99½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	69	68¾
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	94¼	91¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	67½	65
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	75	75
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88⅝	88
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	91	90½
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	82	80
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	70½	70½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	68	68
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	90¾	90¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	92½	92½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108⅛	108⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	77	76
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	88⅝	88⅝
Siemens 7s '35	89½	89½
Silesia Bk 6s '47	72½	72½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	70½	70½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	101⅝	101⅝
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105¼	105¼
Toho El Pow 6s ctfs '32	96⅝	96⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	87¼	87¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87¼	87¼
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	72	72
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102⅜	102½
U S Copenhag 6s '37	97¼	97¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	86	85¼
Unterelbe 6s '53	84	84
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	93¾	93¾
Vienna 6s '52	84	84
Warsaw 7s '58	72½	72½

OLD COLONY TRUST ASSOCIATES

Nine months' statement to Sept. 30 of Old Colony Trust Associates shows interest and dividend income of $240,390. Deducting expenses of $33,462, there was a net profit of $206,928. Dividends paid totaled $200,000, leaving $6928 to be carried to capital account. Balance sheet of the Associates dated Sept. 30 shows investments carried at $17,183,106; cash, $2,999,331; special accounts, $27,950; accrued interest receivable, $15,432; total assets, $20,229,820. Liabilities consisted of the 400,000 shares of stock carried at $20,193,471 and reserve for taxes of $36,348.

AMERICAN ICE CO. PROFIT

American Ice Company reports for November profit of $250,045 after interest, but before federal taxes and depreciation, compared with $202,528 in November, 1928; 11 months' profit was $5,528,475, compared with $5,256,160.

Vacuum Oil Co. a Brilliant Performer in Last Decade

Earnings Quadruple Since War—Remarkable Dividend Record—Rich in Liquid Assets

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 45

The Standard Oils have always been in the van in the petroleum industry in the United States.

As a group they have had the advantage of being first on the ground, and in the decades that have gone by since their leadership was established, they have solidified and enhanced their position by an admixture of progressiveness in field operations and conservatism in finance, so that today, following two years of overproduction and inadequate prices, the Standards, generally considered, are fortified with large cash resources and up-to-the-minute equipment.

Their dividends are being maintained and in some instances increased.

If the Standard Oil group stands out as a bright section in the shaded area of the oil business, Vacuum Oil Company may be pointed to as a brilliant performer even among its prosperous brethren. For consistent growth in assets, expansion in earning power and increasing scope of operations, this company appeals to the student of industrial values as an outstanding example of "hoeing your own row." It has refrained from entering activities related to its own particular field of operations, having the lure of large profits, and has for nearly 60 years kept itself almost wholly to the refining and marketing of lubricating oils.

Only recently has the company gone into the producing end of the business and that in a comparatively small way in Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. Also in the last few years it has been acquiring a number of strings of service stations near Philadelphia and in upper New York close to its refineries, so as to give owned outlets for its products, particularly gasoline, which is refined incidentally to the production of lubricating oils.

Large Foreign Business

In addition to expanding domestic operations, Vacuum has been enlarging its foreign business, not only through increased exports, but by purchasing interests in foreign companies.

At the end of 1928, the company showed investment in foreign oil companies of $53,132,201 which was practically 36 per cent of the company's total assets, and nearly three times the investment abroad 10 years ago.

Year	Issued Shares	Net Earnings After Taxes	Cash Dividends	Surplus Profits	Net Assets
1928	5,049,434	$37,659,458	$18,917,602	$18,741,856	$166,174,979
1927	2,512,382	25,559,899	12,542,460	13,017,439	147,026,875
1926	2,498,832	25,283,655	12,475,583	11,855,072	133,670,684
1925	2,487,998	24,230,091	12,424,615	11,805,476	120,614,762
1923	2,476,798	17,403,835	9,571,155	8,132,680	108,529,286
1922	2,460,923	13,367,845	6,142,840	7,225,005	99,959,731
1921	2,400,000	13,867,910	2,400,000	11,467,910	91,251,650
1920	150,000	6,538,733	1,200,000	5,338,733	79,783,740
1919	150,000	8,719,000	1,200,000	7,519,000	74,445,007
1918	150,000	8,526,307	1,200,000	7,326,307	66,926,006
1917	150,000	5,265,442	1,500,000	3,765,442	59,599,698
1916	150,000	9,531,755	1,200,000	8,331,755	55,831,256
1915	150,000	9,386,768	1,200,000	8,186,768	47,502,500
1914	150,000	6,988,294	1,200,000	5,786,294	39,315,732
1913	150,000	3,177,547	900,000	1,277,547	33,529,437
		3,476,613	900,000	2,576,613	32,251,889
Totals		$217,961,152	$84,677,255	$132,153,897	

This expansion in other countries showed the largest gain last year, when the equivalent of $16,000,000 was spent, largely for the stock interest in French marketing companies held by the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company. This gave Vacuum a substantial gasoline and kerosene retail business supplementing its long-established lubricating oil trade.

Last month it was learned that Compagnie Industrielle des petroles, Paris, a subsidiary, was considering the erection of a new oil refinery there to cost $600,000. The company is a large user of Russian oil, having a contract with the Soviet Oil Syndicate to run to 1934. Only last week it was announced that the company had contracted with Foster-Wheeler Corporation for the design, construction and erection of modern refineries in Budapest, Hun., Hamburg, Ger., Koli, Czechoslovakia, and Czechowice, Poland.

Vacuum Oil Company has a history of 63 years of successful operation behind it, but in its present form, it dates from 1911 when as a subsidiary of the original Standard Oil Company it was segregated from the parent company. Its chief business is the production and distribution of the widely advertised "Gargoyle" and "Mobiloil" lubricating oils, and the excellence of its products have assured for them an ever-widening market. Despite keen competition, its sales have shown large increases year by year, and the practical stabilization of refined oil prices has enabled it to report an excellent ratio of net to gross.

Strong Financial Status

The company owns and operates refineries at Olean, N. Y., and Paulsboro, N. J., having a combined capacity of about 22,000 barrels a day of crude petroleum, and compounding and finishing plants at Bayonne, N. J., and Rochester, N. Y. The Paulsboro refinery is situated on a tract of about 750 acres owned by the company, fronting on the Delaware River, with dockage for ocean-going vessels. It owns and operates its own fleet of tank steamers.

The strength of the financial position is shown by current assets on Dec. 31, 1928, of $103,415,246, including $33,740,306 cash and securities, against current liabilities of $20,689,072, giving a working capital of $82,726,174, which is more than three times fixed assets.

Net earnings have grown virtually without interruption since 1912, and even in poor periods the company has been able to show large surpluses after dividends. Dividends which have been maintained in bad money-making periods, were increased in sensational fashion, when general prosperity ensued.

In fact, few if any oil companies can match the company's record for distribution of cash and stock in the last 15 years.

The year 1928 was an ideal one for Vacuum Oil in that the crude oil market remained substantially unchanged throughout the year, while refined oils showed a satisfactory average price gain over the 12 months, at a time when demand was increasing. This resulted in an excellent margin of profit and net results were augmented by good increases from stock holdings overseas.

Tremendous Earnings Gain

The 1928 net earnings of $37,659,458 set a new record, being about 50 per cent higher than the year before, more than double 1924 earnings and some 11 times the profits in 1912, the first year after segregation.

As shown in the accompanying table, Vacuum has earned in the last 16 years $217,961,152, of which $84,677,255 has been paid in dividends and $132,158,897 added to surplus. In this period only 40 per cent of net income was distributed, which explains why the company's expanding operations and property growth has been financed without borrowing. Net assets as shown have jumped from $32,000,000 to $166,000,000.

The record of Vacuum Oil since the dissolution of old Standard Oil of New Jersey in 1912 to the end of 1928 follows:

The dividend record and appreciation in value of the stock is extraordinary. Cash dividends paid in 1913 of $900,000 have jumped 21 times to nearly $19,000,000 in 1928. Last year's distribution was 50 per cent larger than that of 1927 and that of the latter year twice as large as dividends in 1923.

The rise in capitalization has been as follows: The 25,000 shares in 1911 were

WORLD'S BIGGEST CAR BUILDERS PLAN MERGER

Ownership in Standard and Osgood Bradley Concerns to Pass to Pullman

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Directors of Pullman, Incorporated, the Standard Steel Car Company of Pennsylvania and the Osgood Bradley Car Company of Worcester, Mass., have approved a plan by which the Standard company and its subsidiaries and the Bradley company and its subsidiary, the Middletown Car Company, will be acquired by a newly incorporated subsidiary of Pullman, it has just been announced. The merger will bring together three of the largest car manufacturing concerns in the world.

Stockholders of the three corporations will meet soon to act on the plan. Pullman stockholders will meet in Wimington, Del., on Jan. 28 to amend the charter of the corporation by increasing the authorized capital stock from 3,375,000 shares to 3,875,000.

If the stockholders approve the plan, as it is believed they will, ownership of the Standard company and subsidiaries and of the Bradley company will pass wholly to Pullman Incorporated, but they will be operated as units separate from the properties of its present manufacturing subsidiary, the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Corporation.

The fixed property to be thus acquired by Pullman Incorporated would be paid for in stock of that corporation while the miscellaneous assets would be purchased for cash or its equivalent.

The companies which Pullman Incorporated would acquire by the terms of this agreement have far flung interests, operating both in the United States and Europe in the manufacture of railway passenger and freight cars, street railway cars, steel forgings, and grey iron castings. They have plants in Butler, Pa., Hammond, Ind., Baltimore, St. Paul, Richmond, Worcester, Mass., Sagamore, Mass., Elwood City, Pa.; in La Rochelle, France, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In addition to these plants they have sales offices in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Baltimore, Richmond, London, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Buenos Aires and Cape Town.

In addition to these plants there are included in the purchase lands and housing properties now owned by the Standard company.

J. F. Drake, president of the Standard Steel Car Company, will become chairman of the board of Pullman Incorporated, and D. A. Crawford will continue as president. There will be added to the board of directors of Pullman Incorporated R. K. Mellon, vice-president of the Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh; A. M. Scaife, vice-president of W. B. Scaife & Sons, Pittsburgh, and J. F. Drake.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

	Last
145 Aero Und	14
405 Am Pneu	5½
1220 Am & Cent	16¾
17 Am Pneu pf	20
4495 Am Found	32
122 Am T&T	217¼
29 Am Equity	14¾
210 Anacostacg	12
50 Ariz Com	1¼
275 Av Sec NE	4
100 Av Corp	4¾
10 Big Hart	80
5 Bos El	66½
50 Bos El 1 pf	105
10 Blue Ridge	7
10 Blue Ridg pf	33
100 B&M pr pf	110
1100 Bos Prop	23
20 Brown pf	83
10 Cal & Hec	28⅞
175 Cal Sve	26¾
25 Bro Dur	13
100 Con Gas	22
250 Con Sec	49⅞
410 Cred Alli	16
900 Cr C Int	12
15 Det Air	16
62 Eq & F	26
785 E Butte	1⅞
94 Eq & F pf	90
50 E Mass pf	47
650 E Mass A	26
6 Eq & F ppf	76⅛
62 Edison Elec	240
811 Fm Asso	21¼
590 First Nat-S	52¾
2000 Fox	58
100 Gal Houston	34
465 Gen Cap	43⅜
713 Gilchrist	20
320 Globe	12¼
100 Hancock	1½
50 Hygrade	30
1255 Int Carr	14⅝
120 Isle Royale	12¼
350 Junk Tel	3
100 Keweenah	2
30 Loew's Thea	7¾
50 Mass Comson	.05
550 Mass Util	6⅞
25 May Old Cel	.30
10 Nash	53¾
70 Nat Leath	1½
68 NE P S ppf	99
45 NE Tel	145¼
590 New Riv pf	60
200 N A Av	4¼
800 No Butte	2¾
25 No Tex pf	2
25 Shenn	8
520 Pac Mills	20
5 Rwy L&S	70
1360 Pub Util	17
130 Quincy Min	18¾
25 Roose Field	32
115 St. Mary Ld	25
260 Shawmut	16½
232 Shannon	.10
960 Sec Inc Eq	5
100 So Boy	13⅜
100 So Sur	25
50 Sull Mach	51½
100 St & Web	77⅞
5 Torrington	62
600 Tower Mfg	1⅜
175 Tri Cont	12⅜
100 Tri C All	50⅛
20 Uni Shoe	59
6380 Uni Fnd	38
1105 US Over	15
8687 US Elec Pw	20
35 Utah Apex	2¾
155 Util Eq pf	73
225 US&Int pf	17
500 Venez H	1½
175 Venez M	77
100 Utah Met	.65
5 Un El Coal	8
500 Walth'm	35
20 Walth'm pf	75
5 War Br 1pf	49
90 Whitenite	1⅞

BONDS

$2000 Chi Jct 5s	101
6000 E Mass 4½s	45

COTTON PRICES EASIER

NEW YORK (AP)—Cotton was quiet today with prices easing off a few points under week-end realizing or liquidation. March contracts sold off to 17.40, or 6 points net lower, with the general market closing quiet at net declines of 5 to 8 points.

PIERCE-ARROW HEAD RESIGNS

Myron E. Forbes, president of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company, for the past seven years, has resigned, effective Dec. 31.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
2 Aeronautical Indust	7¼	7	7
1 Aero Underwriters	13¾	13½	13½
5 Agfa Ansco	22	21	22
†50 Agfa Ansco pf	80	80	80
2 AinswrthMf(2½A)	22	22	22
3 Air Invest cvt pf	13	12¾	13
2 Alexander Indust	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Allied Pow&Lt	32⅞	32¼	32¼
1 AlliedPw&Ltlpf(5)	77	77	77
3 Am Arch (3)	36¼	36	36¼
*1 Am Bak A	38	38	38
1 Am Br Bov Fd	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1 AmCtlP&LA(3R)	37½	37½	37½
9 AmCtlPLB(10¢P)	14	13½	13½
2 AmCmPwA(.30A)	24¼	23⅞	24⅛
2 AmCmPwB(.30A)	34¼	34	34
5 AmCmPw opt war	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Am Cont Oilfields	18	18	18
2 Am Cyan A (1.60)	30	30	30
50 Am Cyan B	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞
3 Am Dept Stores	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Am Equities	15	15	15
11 Am & Fgn Pow w	62¾	60¼	61½
15 Am Gas & El	117	115⅜	115⅜
3 Am Gas G El pf	106	106	106
25 Am Invest war	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛
†25 Am Light & Trac	220	220	220
2 Am Maracaibo	1½	1½	1½
2 Am Nat Gas	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 Am Solv & Chem	12¼	11¾	11⅞
97 Am Superpower	23¼	22⅜	23
2 Am Super 1pf	95	95	95
1 Am Yvette new	5½	5⅜	5½
1 Anchor Post Fen	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
8 Anglo Am vot cod	17	17	17
1 AngloAmO n-v cod	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2 AgloChilConNitr	19	18	18¼
1 Apponaug	57	57	57
15 Arcturus Rdo T	9⅜	8⅞	9¼
1 Argo Oil	1	1	1
3 Arizona Globe	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Arkansas Nat Gas	9½	9½	9½
23 ArkansasNatG A	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
1 Armstrong Cork	61	61	61
2 Asso Dye & Print	2⅛	2	2
2 Art Met Wks	20¼	20	20¼
22 Asso El Ind Ltd	6⅝	6	6⅝
5 Asso G&E A 2.40g	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛
1 Asso G&E deb rts	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1 Rsso Rayon	5½	5½	5½
2 Asso Rayon pf (6)	43⅝	42	43⅝
3 Atlas Port Cem	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
4 Auto VM cv ppt(2)	16⅜	15½	16⅜
B			
1 Bahia Corp pf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Belance Aerca vte	5	5	5
2 Bliss E W (D)	25¾	25⅜	25⅜
78 Blue Ridge	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
21 Blue R cvt pf (3G)	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜
2 Blumenthal (S)	30¼	28¼	28¼
1 Bridgeport Mach	2¾	2⅜	2⅜
3 Brill A (16)	10⅜	10¼	10¼
1 Brill B	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 British Celanese	4¼	4	4⅛
1 Bunk Hill & Sull	99	99	99
1 Burco	10	10	10
1 Burco cv pf	40	40	40
1 Burma Ltd	4	4	4
5 Butler Bros	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Buzza Clark	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Bwana M'Kubua	5	5	5
C			
1 Cable Radio T vtc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4 Cable & Wire A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5 Cable & Wire B	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
12 CAM Co vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Carnation Co	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
3 Celanese Corp Am	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜
10 Celluloid Corp	13	12	12
4 Central At States	6⅝	6	6⅝
12 Cent Pub Serv A	35½	35⅛	35½
13 Cen States Elec	18	17	18
2 Cen Sts El pf ex-w	70	69¾	70
2 Centrifugal Pipe	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Chain Store Devl	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Chain Stores Stock	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
76 Cities Service	26⅝	26	26⅜
2 Cities Serv pf	88⅞	88¼	88⅞
1 Cleve Elect Illum	63	63	63
2 Cleve Tractor	18	16⅞	16⅞
1 Club Alum Uten	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
1 Colon Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
31 Comwlth Edison	236½	236½	236⅞
75 Comwlth&So war	3⅝	3½	3⅝
5 Cons Cop Min	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Cons Dairy Prod	19½	19½	19½
2 Cons Gas&El Balt	88¼	88¼	88¼
3 Cons Gas Util A	21¼	20½	20½
3 Cons Instrument	3	3	3
2 Cons Laundry	10⅛	10	10
10 Contin'talOilMe vtc	13⅝	12⅝	13¼
2 CooperBess pf A	38⅞	38	38⅞
17 Cord Corp	11⅛	11	11
2 Corroon & Reynlds	14	13	13¾
†150 Carroon & R pf A	75	75	75
77 Creole Pet	6¼	6	6
5 Cresson Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Crocker & Wheeler	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Crowley Milner	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Crown Cent Pet	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Cumb Pipe Line	42	40½	40½
2 Curtiss Flying	5⅛	5	5
2 Curtiss Wright wa	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
D			
2 Darby Pet	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Dayton Airplane	4	4	4
†50 Deere & Co	350½	350	350
48 De Forest Radio	4¾	4¼	4¼
1 Derby Oil	5¼	5¼	5¼
11 Detroit Aircraft	6⅞	6½	6⅝
3 Doehler Die-Cast	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Dolores Esperanza	⅞	⅞	⅞
11 Douglas Aircraft	13	13	13
1 Driver Harris	36	36	36
2 Durant Mot	5	5	5
1 Duval Tex Sul	14	14	14
E			
2 East States Pow B	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
14 Eisler Elecc	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
224 El Bond & Share	80⅜	77½	78⅝
2 El Bond & Sh pf	103½	103½	103½
6 El Pow Assoc	22	22	22½
5 El Pow Assoc A	21	19⅝	19⅝
6 Electric Share	16	15	16
2 Electric Share pf	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 Employ Reinsur	21	20	20
2 Emp Pub Ser A	21	20⅜	21
18 Eng Gold Mines	½	½	½
2 Evans Wallo Lead	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
F			
2 Fabrics Finishing	3	3	3
8 Fageol Mot	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1 Fairchild Aerial A	33¾	33¾	33¾
16 Fairey Aviation	23¾	23¾	23¾
†410 Fajardo Sugar	56¼	51	51
2 Fandango Corp	¾	¾	¾
2 Fedders Mfg A	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛
2 Federated Metals	23½	23½	23½
2 Flat rcts	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞
3 Fokker Aircraft A	14	13⅜	13⅞
2 Foltis Fisher	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 Ford Mot Can A	20¼	20	20¼
2 Ford Mot Ltd	10½	10½	10½
1 Forem Dairy pf	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1 Found For A	4	4	4
8 Fourth Nat Inv	33½	32¾	33½
11 Fox Thea A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
G			
1 Gal S O old pf cod	75	75	75
1 Garlock Pack	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1 Gen Alloys	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
20 Gen Am Inv Co	9⅝	9	9
11 Gen Bak	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
14 Gen Bak pf	49⅞	49	49½
14 Gen Elec Ltd reg	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Gen Empire	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
2 Gen Gas & El A	30¾	30¾	30¾
7 Gen Realty & Util	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜
4 Gen Theat Eq vtc	27⅝	27	27½
6 Glen Alden Coal	122	118	122
13 Globe Underwr	12⅛	11½	12
2 Gold Seal Elec	4½	4⅛	4⅛
5 Golden Cent Min	3	3	3
121 Goldman Sachs	35¾	34⅝	35½
1 Gorham Inc pf	30	30	30
4 Gotham Knitbac	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 Graymur	30¾	30	30⅛
2 Ground Gripper	27⅛	26½	27⅛
2 Guardian Fire	39	36	39
1 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	135	135	135
H			
5 Hap Candy St A	1	1	1
2 Haygart Corp	36	35¼	35¼
1 Hazeltine	19	19	19
3 Hecla Min	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞
1 Helena Rubenstein	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Hormel G	33½	33½	33¾
3 Horn&Hardart	40¼	39¾	39¾
1 Houston Gulf Gas	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
15 Hudson Bay M&S	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
2 Humble Oil&Ref	83⅞	83	83
1 Huyler St Del pf	50	50	50
11 Hydro El Serv	35¾	35	35¾
5 Ill Pipe Line	303	300	300
I			
7 Illinois P L	308	300	308
3 Ind Ter Illum	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Ind Pipe Line n	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
1 Insul Util 2pf	82	82	82
2 Ins Co N Am	70⅜	66	70⅜
5 Insurance Sec	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3 Intercon Petrol	¾	¾	¾
3 Inter Perfum	7½	6⅝	6⅝
15 Internat Pet	21⅝	21⅜	21⅞
1 Inter Prod	6	6	6
3 Inter Super pw	32½	31½	31½
3 Inter Util B	7⅛	6½	6½
2 Interstate Eq	10⅛	10	10⅛
3 Inter Eq cv pf	40½	40½	40½
12 Irving Air Chute	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 Isotta Fras Co	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
140 Ital Superpw	10⅜	9	10⅜
1 Ital Super deb rts	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
J			
2 Jonas Naumberg	2⅜	2¼	2¼
K			
1 Kirkland Lake G	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Kleineret	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
1 Kolster Brandes	1	1	1
L			
1 Lakey Fdy&Mach	9	9	9
2 Land Co Florida	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Lane Bryant	27⅞	26¼	27⅞
2 Lefcourt Realty	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2 Leh Coal & Navi	107	100⅜	100⅜
14 Lehman Corp	68⅞	67¾	67¾
3 Leonard Oil	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1 Lerner Stores	10½	10½	10½
24 Lily Tulip Cup	32½	31¼	32½
5 Louisiana L & E	3¼	3	3⅛
M			
15 Mangel Stores	15¼	15¼	15¼
†20 Mangel Stores pf	80	80	80
1 Marc Wirls Ltd B	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
5 Marine Midland	32½	31¾	31¾
5 Mavis Bottling Co	1⅛	1	1
11 Memphis Nat Gas	10⅛	8⅞	8⅞
1 Mercantile Stores	50½	50½	50½
35 Metro Ch Stores	28	26½	28
12 Mid West Util new	26⅜	25¼	25¼
5 Midwest U B war	4	3¾	4
1 Miller & Sons	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
8 Mo K Pipe Line	19	18⅝	19
2 Mock Judson v	23	22	23
2 Midland United	22½	22	22½
6 Mountain Prod	8¾	7⅞	8⅜
1 Municipal Serv	9¾	9¾	9¾
N			
12 Nachman Sprg	27½	24⅞	24¼
21 National Amer Co	8¼	7¼	7⅞
10 Natl Aviat	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
2 Natl Bancservice	35	33	35
2 Nat Fam Stores	18⅝	18¼	18¼
1 Natl Fuel & G	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜
6 Natl Investors	14¼	13⅞	13⅝
1 Nat Pow & Lgt pf	106½	106½	106⅝
2 Nat Pub Serv A	23½	22⅝	22⅝
2 Nat Rub Mach	18¼	17⅞	18¼
2 Nat'l Screen	16⅝	15⅜	15⅝
2 Nat Transit	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞
2 Nat Trade Journal	6⅛	6	6⅛
1 Nat Union Radio	4½	4½	4½
1 Nehi Corp	18	18	18
1 Nestle Le Mur A	6	6	6
1 Nevada Cal Elec	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
2 NewMex&ArizLd	4½	4⅜	4⅜
19 NewmontMining	104	101⅜	101⅜
2 Newport Co	24	22⅞	22⅞
1 NewYorkAuction	10	10	10
9 N Y Investors	23	22¼	22¼
12 N Y Invest war	⅝	1	⅝
1 NY Mdse	24½	24½	24½
2 NY Pet Roy	16⅝	16¼	16⅝
98 NiagaraHudPw	12	11⅝	11⅞
21 Niagara H P A W	3	3	3
4 Niagara H P B W	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
8 Niagara Shares	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝
9 Niles Bem Pond	28⅝	27⅜	27⅜
10 Nipissing Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 Noma Elec	13½	13	13½
1 Noranda Mines	33	32⅞	33
12 No Am Aviation	4½	4¼	4¼
1 No Am Util Sec	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2 No States Pow A	177½	170¼	170¼
3 Novadel Agene	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
O			
2 Ohio Cop	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Ohio Oil	71⅜	70½	71⅜
2 Outboard Mot A	10⅝	10½	10⅝
2 Overseas Sec	19½	19½	19½
P			
1 Pac G&E 1pf	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
1 Pacific West Oil	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
10 Pandem Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10 Pantepec Oil Ven	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Paramount Cab	12	12	12
48 Pentroad Corp	13½	13¼	13¼
4 Penn Mex Fuel	20	18⅝	20
2 Penn Wat&Pow	72	70⅝	70⅝
2 Petroleum Corp	19⅞	19¾	19¾
4 Pilot Radio A	10⅝	10	10⅝
9 Pitney Bowes new	93¼	91½	93⅛
†50 PittsLake Erie Ry	113½	113½	113½
1 Pitts Pl Glass	51	51	51
2 Prince & Whitney	97⅛	93⅝	93⅝
3 Prince & Whit pf	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞
†35 Prudence Co pf	92	92	92
46 Prudential Invest	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜
8 Public Util Hold	16⅜	16	16⅜
2 Pyrene	8	8	8
R			
2 Rainbow L Pr A	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
6 Raymond Lumb A	37⅞	37⅞	40⅜
2 Reiter Foster (.40)	25⅞	27¼	27¼
5 Reliance Manage	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝
1 Repetti Candy	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Rey Metal (2.40)	22½	21⅞	22½
2 Richmond Rad	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Richmond Rad pf	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Roan Ant Cop	25⅝	25¼	25¼
1 Rockind L&P tr ct	19½	19½	19⅜
21 Roosevelt Field	3½	3½	3½
1 Royal Typewriter	55	55	55
3 Ruberoid Co (4)	49	49	49
† Ryan Cons	3⅜	3¾	3¾
S			
1 Saf C H&L (10g)	124½	124½	124½
1 St Law Pap M pf	67	67	67
26 St Regis Paper	20	19⅝	19⅝
1 Salt-Ck Cons (.40)	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
3 Salt-Creek Pr (2)	9¾	9½	9½
16 Selected Indust	5⅞	5½	5½
2 Selec Ind 2pd	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝
2 Selected I prpf	55¼	55⅛	55⅜
1 Sentry Saf Control	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
2 Seton Leather	11	11	11
1 Sheaffer Pen	51	51	51
19 Shenandoah	8⅝	8	8¼
24 Shenandoah pf	32	30⅞	31⅝
1 Sierra Pac Elec	41	41	41
3 Sierra Pac Elec rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Silica Gel Corp ctfs	17⅜	17	17⅛
1 Silver Bros	37½	37½	37½
†10 Singer Mfg	470	470	470
3 Sisto Financial	16⅝	16	16⅝
5 Sonora Products	⅜	⅛	⅜
2 So Am Gold & Pl	1½	1½	1½
2 South Penn Oil	40	40	40
1 South Ice & Util A	4	4	4
15 Southland Royalty	14	12½	14
1 Sou West Gas Util	8½	8¼	8¼
2 Span & Gen rcts	1⅛	1	1
35 Stnd Oil Ind	54⅛	53⅜	54
10 Stand Oil Ken	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜
2 Stand Po & Lt	121½	121½	121½
4 Starrett Corp	20¼	18⅜	19⅜
2 Starrett Corp pf	35	34½	35
1 Stein Cosmetics	10¼	10¼	10¼
7 Stroock & Co	26½	26½	26½
5 Stutz Mot Car Am	2⅞	2¾	2¾
1 Sunray Oil	6	6	6
3 Syracuse WMch B	7⅞	6	6
T			
1 Taggart Corp	19½	19½	19½
2 Texon Oil& Land	8⅛	8	8⅛
2 Thermoid Co	15	14⅝	14⅝
1 ThirdNat Invest	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
2 Thompson Prod A	23	22¼	23
1 Thompson Starrett	9	9	9
1 Thompson St pf	38½	38½	38½
2 Time O Stat Cn A	26	25⅜	25⅜
3 Transamer Corp	42	41⅜	41⅜
1 Transamer M rts	.08	.08	.08
2 Transcont Air Tr	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
5 TransLuxDayPic	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5 Tir Cont Al units	50⅜	50	50
6 Ari Cont Corp	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝
2 Tri Cont Cor pf	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
3 Triplex Saf Gl	6⅜	6½	6½
1 Trunz Pork Sts	24	24	24
1 Tub Art Silk B	133½	133	133½
5 Tung-Sol Lamp	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
U			
2 Union Am Invest	27½	27¼	27¼
1 United Carr Fast	11⅜	11¾	11⅜
1 Un Chem ptc pf	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
2 United Corp war	14⅜	14½	14⅜
11 United Dry Dock	7⅞	7¼	7⅜
5 United Gas	20½	20	20⅛
5 Un Lt & Pow A	26½	25¼	25½
2 Un Lt &P cv pf	98	97⅛	97⅛
2 Unit Milk Prod	3¼	3	3
2 Uni Ret Ch pf	8½	8½	8½
6 US & IS 2 pd	68	64¼	66
1 US Finish	227⅛	227⅛	227⅛
11 US Foil B	16½	15½	16½
2 US Gypsum	39⅜	39	39
6 US Lines pf	14	13½	14
1 Uni Stores vtc	2	2	2
7 Un Verde Ext	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜
8 Utility Equities	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
4 Util Pow & Lt	14	13⅞	13⅞
4 Util & Industries	20¼	20	20¼
2 Util & Ind pf (1½)	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
7 Vacuum Oil (1¼g)	94¾	93¾	93¾
V			
58 Venezuel Pet (.20)	2½	2¼	2¼
4 Vick Finance	8¼	8	8¼
3 Vogt Mfg Co (2)	17	16½	16½
W			
15 Watson (J W) Co	1⅛	⅛	1
2 Wayne Pump	8½	8	8½
2 Wenden Cop Min	¾	¾	¾
2 West Ald Ex (.60)	22	22	22
16 West Auto S A (3)	95¾	95¼	95¾
4 White S M deb rts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 Williams RC (1.40)	14½	14⅜	14⅜
2 Wil-Low Cafeter	8¾	7½	8¾
Y			
2 Yukon Gold	⅞	⅞	⅞

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

6 Alumin Co 5s 22	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Am Cmwl P 6s 49	102	102	102
7 Am G&E 5s 28	95⅜	95¼	95⅜
1 Am G&Pw 6s 39	96	96	96
13 Am Pw&L 6s 2016	105½	105½	105½
10 Am Seat 6s 36	68½	68½	68½
7 Appalach P 5s 56	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
8 Ark P&Lgt 5s 56	95½	95¼	95½
2 As S Hdw 6½s 33	86½	86½	86½
8 As Tel U 5½s 44 c	101	101	101
7 Atlas Plyw 5½s 43	85½	84¾	84¾
3 Bell T Can 5s A 55	100½	100½	100½
1 Bell T Can 5s B 57	100½	100½	100½
4 Bos &

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Switzerland

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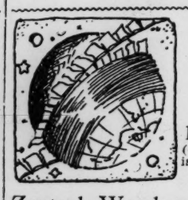

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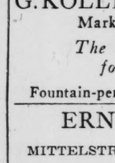

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Swiss Chocolates
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Occasionally Holiday-Governess
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COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

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Opposite Christian Science church. Moderate rates, delicious home cooking A stay for a day, a home for a year.

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Union of South Africa

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Union of South Africa

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Every Outfitting Need for Ladies', Men's, Youths' and Children's Wear
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Individual Tuition in Shorthand, Typewriting and Bookkeeping
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African Ivory Animals. In natural colours, viz: GIRAFFE, OSTRICH, ZEBRA, KOODOO, LION, SPRINGBOK, HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS.
Much appreciated Novelties
(Mail orders filled 50/- for the set)
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MERCHANT TAILOR and OUTFITTER
LADIES' COATS and SKIRTS
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Phone 2360 Central.

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Milk, Cream, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, etc.
SERVICE and QUALITY
Daily Deliveries
207 Long St., Cape Town. Phone 3392 Central. Manager, BERT. ALEXANDER

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"THE LITTLE EMPORIUM"
Round Church, Sea Point, Cape Town.
The Handy House at Sea Point.
Toilet Requisites, Fancy Goods, Stationery. Variety of Toys & Gifts for the Young Folk. Books, etc.

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Dominion House
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Ladies' Hair Specialist
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Special attention given to beginners
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Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our store.
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Australia

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Established 1863 LTD
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS LTD
The Valley · BRISBANE

The Marberete Co. Ltd.
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Good Clothes Denote Character
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QUEENSLANDERS
place your insurance with
British Traders' Insurance Co.
Limited
Equitable Life Bldgs., Queen Street
A. FRANK ISLEY, Manager, Brisbane

Mrs. R. E. WOCKNER
DRESSMAKER
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Tel. M 4278

Ladies' & Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Crowe's Permanent Wave
362 George Street *D. P. Crowe*

BRUNCKHORST BROS.
Men's Boots and Shoes, Hats, Shirts and Underwear. Men's and Boys' Clothing Tailoring and Traveling Goods
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Moffitt PTY. LTD.
Phone Cent. 4446
Importers of
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192 Collins St., MELBOURNE

Satisfaction When
BARKER
CAKE CONTAINERS
are used!
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MELB., C. 1

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Electricians, Hot Water Engineers
GEO. PITBLADO & SON
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Electrical Appliances Stocked
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LADIES and GENTLEMEN
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AUSTRALIAN SOUVENIRS
The Gumnut Series
Handmade in Sterling Silver
Bread Forks, Butter Knives, Jam, Sugar and Tea Spoons, Napkin Holders, etc.
Designed and Registered by
J. C. TAYLOR
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For good work
Consult
ALFRED HART
Painter—Decorator—Renovator
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COSTUMIERE
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FOR ALL DRAPERY

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Australia

SYDNEY
(Continued)

"Permanent Waving"
By scientific methods under ideal conditions
J. D. BORROWMAN
A. I. T. LONDON
Fifth Floor, Manchester Unity Bldg.
185 Elizabeth Street, Sydney
Phone MA. 2733
Telegrams "Permwave" Sydney

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Beautifully situated on the water front
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LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
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Branches—Market St., Oxford St., Central Sq., Broadway, and Newtown

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TEL M3946

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Beautiful Harbour Views
Comfortable Home, close to city. Good table; single and double rooms.
from £2.2.0
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Phone X1478

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Fire and Marine Funds exceed £51,000,000
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Printers, Etc.
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362A Crown St., Sydney Phone FL 1066

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17 Loftus Street, Sydney
MILLINER B4142

MISS HORWOOD
High Class Costumiere
310 George Street, Sydney
Ladies' Tailoring

THE MASCOT TEA ROOMS
FOR LUNCHES AND DINNERS
26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY
Phone B W 6292. Opp. Hardy Bros.

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Sydney

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Home Made Cakes and Sandwiches Supplied Fresh Every Day.
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Repetition and General Engineering Castings

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Many Years With Palings
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13 Barry Street, Clovelly
Tel.: FX3984

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188-194 George Street, Sydney
All General Hardware, Soft Furnishings, Tools of Trade
"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Store"

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Australia

SYDNEY
(Continued)

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Permanent Trustee Co. of N. S. W. Ltd.
has for over 42 years acted as
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and offers a trust service that is unattainable by the individual executor. Capital and reserves exceed £1,000,000.
Write for explanatory booklet.
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Gourlay Bros.
Limited
Furniture Warehousemen
Removalists & Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
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Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hairdressers
Eugene Permanent Waver
Shingling & Trimming by Male Experts
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators
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Estab. 50 Years Phone MA 5583

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Gray's Inn Chambers, 134 King St. Corner King and Castlereagh St.
Tel. B2262
"For That Distinctive Suit"

Church & General Joinery Works
Alterations & Repairs
Promptly Executed
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Federal and State Contractor
114A Johnston St., Annandale. Tel. Pet. 776

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A CORSET FOR EVERY FIGURE
Let our trained, reliable corsetiere fit you into the correct garment for your type.
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Tel. MA. 5606

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THE ROSE MARIE TEA ROOMS
Home made cakes and pastry a specialty
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New season's seeds of Quality and Quantity; Pansy Masterpiece, Nemesia, Mimulus, Primula, Stocks Special, Clarkia, Pentstemon, Freesia, Polyanthus, Agathea, Geums, Double Daisy, etc., and all the season's Vegetable seeds. 6 packets assorted 2/- post free. Send for seed list. JOHN CARTER, Box 2901-N, G. P. O., Sydney, N. S. W.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Australia

SYDNEY
(Continued)

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The Registering Piano
SONORAS—RADIOS
MELODEONS
Mastertouch Music Rolls
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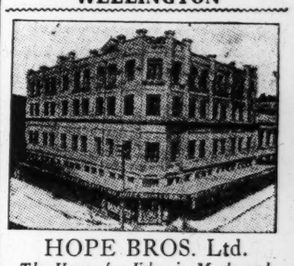

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The House for Value in Men's and Boys' Outfitting
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for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

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Style and comfort for every occasion
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FOR SERVICE
THE SCOULLAR CO LTD. WELLINGTON

For Furniture That Is Better
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WELLINGTON
Wellington Agents:
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All Radio and Electrical Repairs carried out at shortest notice.

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For All Your Musical Requirements
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Gramophones & Records
Repairs to all musical instruments.

"Phyliss Earle Beauty Shoppe"
HAIR DRESSING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
McDONALD PERMANENT WAVING
JAMES SMITH LTD.
WELLINGTON

For Quality Bread
Household, Wrapped and Wheatmeal
The WELLINGTON BREAD Co.
A. F. TONKS & SON, Proprietors
Telephone 22-693

House Painting & Decorating
Artistic Colour Schemes
SINGLETON PAINTING SERVICE
30, COURTENAY PLACE
and 84, RIDDIFORD STREET, WELLINGTON

"A delightful holiday resort"
"WAIMARIE"
Paraparaumu, near Wellington
Beautifully situated in charming grounds, with golf links, tennis courts and beach within easy access. Meals at all hours for passing motorists.
MRS. B. LEWIS, Proprietress
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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.—Fully carpeted, furnished or unfurnished, large singles and doubles; ultra modern; near churches, schools, transportation. W. O. SHREVES, 132 N. Clark Dr.

MIAMI, FLA.—Furnished apartments, rooms, houses; we can place you in an hour. LESTER, 211 N. E. 1st St.

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PARIS, FRANCE—Firms interested in Paris goods can buy them through Maison WOLLAK, commissionaires, 113 Fbg Poissonnière; commission 5%; small trial orders are welcome.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

THE "Sure Guide Practice Chart" for vocal students; endorsed by The Vocal Teachers' Guild (N. Y.); 50 cents postpaid. TEASDALE STUDIO, Savannah, Ga.

HELP WANTED

MAN or woman to sell leading line of 12 sheet calendars on commission, whole or part time. G. A. HAYNES, 173 Newbury St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

An Unusual Opportunity

Substantial future for women of education, age 28 to 45; income commensurate with efforts; must be unincumbered and free to devote full time; state qualifications. THE BOOKHOUSE FOR CHILDREN, 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

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LISTS! DISTRICTED—100% coverage; mailing, zoned, towns, county; multigraphing, mimeographing, mailing, addressing. DEALERS' LIST SERVICE, 437 S. Hill, Los Angeles, Calif. TU. 6188.

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REALTORS
GLENDALE
CALIFORNIA
In Glendale Since 1917
15 Minutes From Center Los Angeles

SERVICE BUREAUS

Mutual 8084 Tucker 5893
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.) Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person. 239-31 H. W. Hellman Bldg. Los Angeles

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LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
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NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster-7182
CLEVELAND
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405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Aid for Unemployed in Britain Planned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The various methods of organizing the relief of winter distress due to unemployment have been discussed between the Minister of Health and a deputation arranged by the Joint Standing Committee of Women's Organizations.

The deputation was introduced by Dr. Marion Phillips and was composed of the members of the political, co-operative and trade union movements, representing over 1,000,000 working women. During the winter months last year, when the coal mining areas experienced widespread distress, a bill was promoted which would have enabled local education authorities to provide boots for school children and, in connection with local health authorities, clothing for those children of pre-school age who, almost totally unprovided for, were unable to go out of their homes. The bill, which was introduced by Miss Margaret Bondfield, M. P., and had the support of all the women members of the House, went through its second reading, but was not granted further facilities. As a measure of relief, however, the Government offered to contribute a pound toward every pound given voluntarily, within a limit of £1,000,000 (about $5,000,000).

TRAFFIC SIGNAL TELLS HOW LONG THE WAITS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A new form of traffic signal, the invention of L. C. Boisen of Copenhagen, is being tested by the British Ministry of Transport. The apparatus is electrically controlled, with glass dials facing the traffic, the dials being divided into colored segments—narrow bands of yellow, with broader bands between of red and green.

The dials revolve at the same time, each segment being lighted as it passes through the lowest portion of the circle. Thus when the dials are showing red to stop, say, north and south traffic, another set of dials give the green "all clear" to east and west traffic. The yellow segments light simultaneously, stopping all traffic except pedestrians.

The invention has the advantage that drivers by watching the revolving dial can tell how long they may have to wait and what signal will follow the one showing at the time. The speed of the dials can be regulated according to the volume of traffic.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Apartments at The ELIOT

No. 370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

You will find it worth while to look at The Eliot in which there is a choice of homes where city living is made pleasanter, simpler—easier in a hundred big and little ways.

The apartments range in size from one to three rooms—with one or two baths—or attractive combinations of two apartments may be had by those requiring more spacious accommodations—with or without housekeeping facilities.

You will find the rentals surprisingly low

Office at The Eliot
Telephone Commonwealth 1484, or
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An American actress. Born in Boston, the child of a successful merchant, she astonished her friends by an ability to imitate cleverly every living thing. Her uncle, one of the stockholders of the original Tremont Theater, first took her to see a Shakespearean play. Meantime at school, which she quitted at 18, she was building up a reputation for her recitations of dramatic pieces. Moreover, she had a good voice and used to practice in the piano factory where Jonas Chickering was then foreman. Her first appearance was in opera; but soon her voice proving unreliable, she turned to the drama. In New Orleans she first appeared as Lady Macbeth.

After short engagements in New York City and other places, Miss Cushman played for three years with Macready at the Park Theater, New York. Often the plays were changed every night; often, while she was managing a theater in Philadelphia, Miss Cushman played in New York on alternate nights. Fortunately, her enthusiasm and industry were indefatigable. In 1844 she sailed for England, where in all the important cities she aroused keen admiration. In London, on that visit as on later ones, she was not only the celebrated actress, but the great lady. Invitations to her musical parties were eagerly anticipated; she was made much of by the nobility, she went to tea with Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle in Cheyne Row, she even stayed with the Brownings in Florence. A familiar and popular figure on two continents, the mere news of her appearance would everywhere fill the theaters to overflowing. Seven times, at least, was her farewell performance announced.

It is thought that her greatest parts were Lady Macbeth, Queen Katherine and Meg Merrilies; but she played Juliet for 80 nights running at the Haymarket Theater, London. Miss Cushman had extraordinarily versatile powers; she could turn speedily from one character part to another, she even played masculine parts. Her name is written in capital letters on the roll of theatrical annals.

A Word a Day

Obsession

One who is said to be "obsessed" with a certain idea or purpose appears to fix his thoughts and endeavors on it to an unreasonable degree, to the exclusion, perhaps, of other things more worthy. An "obsession," therefore, may be described as a persistent influence from without which seems to impel one to action.

The word is derived from the Latin *obsidere*, "to besiege," a combination of *ob*, "before, near, over, upon," and *sedere*, "to sit." The ancients believed, as our derivation indicates, that a malign or evil incubus beset mortals, and by its very nearness was able to keep its designs always before its victim.

The word is, of course, used lightly in some instances, but as a general rule its original meaning should govern our cautious use of it.

Ob-ses'-sion is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled ob-sesh'-un, in which the *o* is as in *odd*, *e* as in *end*, *u* as in *circus*.

"Whether it was by obsession or possession, no one could determine."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

What natural history museum has a department devoted to living models? — *Educational Page* 20

What important lessons are to be learned from the unique collection of Italian art now assembled in London? — *Art News and Comment* 20

How have China and Russia both lost through the recent Manchurian conflict? — *Editorial Page*..... 20

What colonial trading post of outstanding historic interest has recently been brought to light at Bourne, Mass.?— *Antiques Page*..... 20

What remarkable musical play has been produced in Mexico City this season? — *Theater Page* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

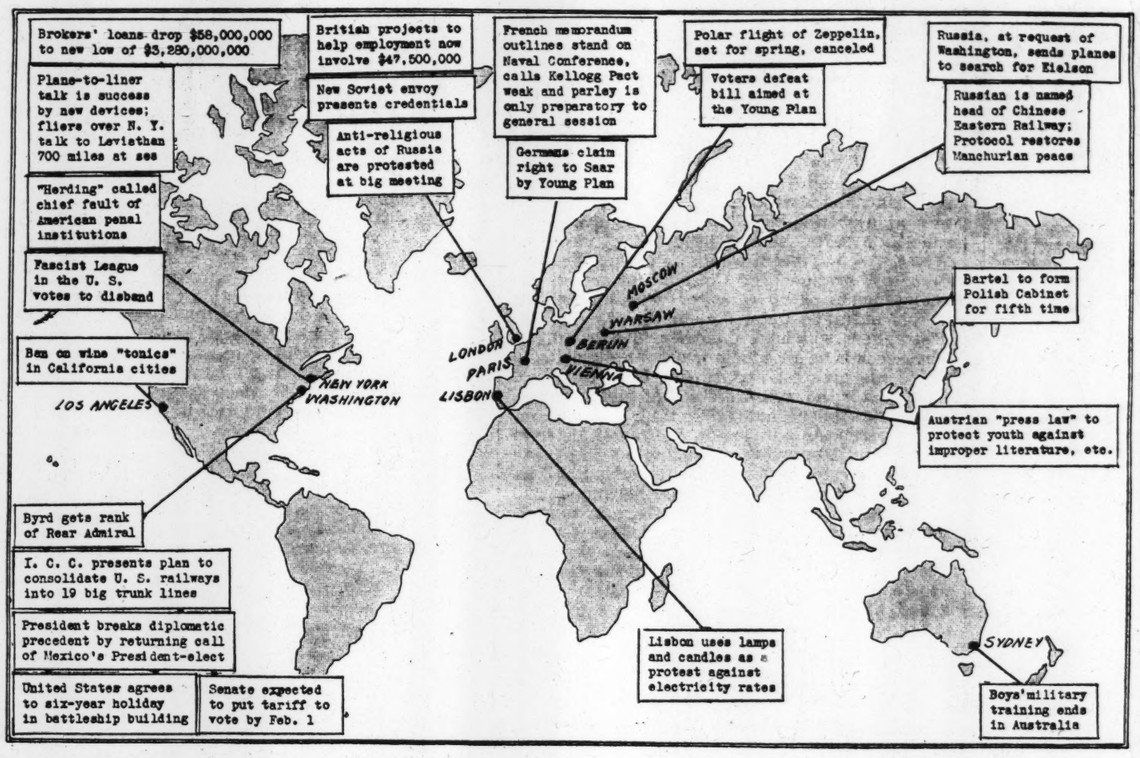
Detroit News: Every time the matter is taken up of a nation-wide anti-noise campaign, someone comes out with a louder and funnier automobile horn.

Thomas E. Pickerill Service: Another of life's paradoxes is that when a speech is boiled down, it isn't so dry.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: Experience must be a good school or so many people wouldn't be taking post-graduate courses.

Detroit Free Press: It's our guess that even if long skirts do succeed in coming in, they won't stay long.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Brokers' loans drop $58,000,000 to new low of $3,280,000,000
British projects to help employment now involve $47,500,000
French memorandum outlines stand on Naval Conference, calls Kellogg Pact weak and parley is only preparatory to general session
Polar flight of Zeppelin, set for spring, canceled
Russia, at request of Washington, sends planes to search for Eielson
Plane-to-liner talk is success by new devices; fliers over N. Y. talk to Leviathan 700 miles at sea
New Soviet envoy presents credentials
Voters defeat bill aimed at the Young Plan
Russian is named head of Chinese Eastern Railway; Protocol restores Manchurian peace
Anti-religious acts of Russia are protested at big meeting
Germans claim right to Saar by Young Plan
"Herding" called chief fault of American penal institutions
Fascist League in the U. S. votes to disband
Bartel to form Polish Cabinet for fifth time
Ban on wine "tonics" in California cities
MOSCOW
WARSAW
BERLIN
LONDON
PARIS
VIENNA
LISBON
LOS ANGELES
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
Austrian "press law" to protect youth against improper literature, etc.
Byrd gets rank of Rear Admiral
I. C. C. presents plan to consolidate U. S. railways into 19 big trunk lines
President breaks diplomatic precedent by returning call of Mexico's President-elect
Lisbon uses lamps and candles as a protest against electricity rates
SYDNEY
United States agrees to six-year holiday in battleship building
Senate expected to put tariff to vote by Feb. 1
Boys' military training ends in Australia

In Lighter Vein

Impertinent

The traffic officer had raised his hand and the lady motorist stopped with a jerk. Said the officer as he drew out his little book: "As soon as I saw you come round the bend I said to myself, 'Forty-five, at least.'"

"Officer," remonstrated the lady indignantly, "you are very much mistaken. It's this hat that makes me look so old."—*Motor Age.*

Agreeable

A railroad executive was asked by an employee whom he had discharged for a recommendation. He thought for a moment and then wrote as follows: "The bearer of this letter is leaving me after one month's work. I am perfectly satisfied."—*Christian Register.*

Unprogressive Business

Disappointed Convict (back on the rock pile after several years): "Tain't altered a bit, has it? I thought after all these years they'd have introduced some labor-saving devices."—*London Opinion.*

You Know the Kind!

"Bring me another sandwich, please."

"Will there be anything else?"

"Yes, a paper weight. The last sandwich blew away."—*Pacific Power and Light Bulletin.*

Why He Was Disturbed

Kind-Hearted Judge: "Don't tremble so, my man! When you come to this court you get justice!"

Prisoner: "Yes! Yes! That's just what everyone tells me!"

Logical

Friend: "Say, Bill, why do you always slap your horse on one side?"

Teamster: "I figure if I get one side going, the other is pretty sure to follow."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Test

Gruff: "Sometimes I just wonder whether or not I have any friends!"

Grist: "Have you ever tried leasing a large cottage at a summer resort for a full season?"

Brave

Mr. Nutleigh: "It's going to be one grand battle of wits, I tell you."

Mrs. Nutleigh: "How brave of you, dear, to go unarmed!"—*Toledo Blade.*

Until Mufflers Are Adopted

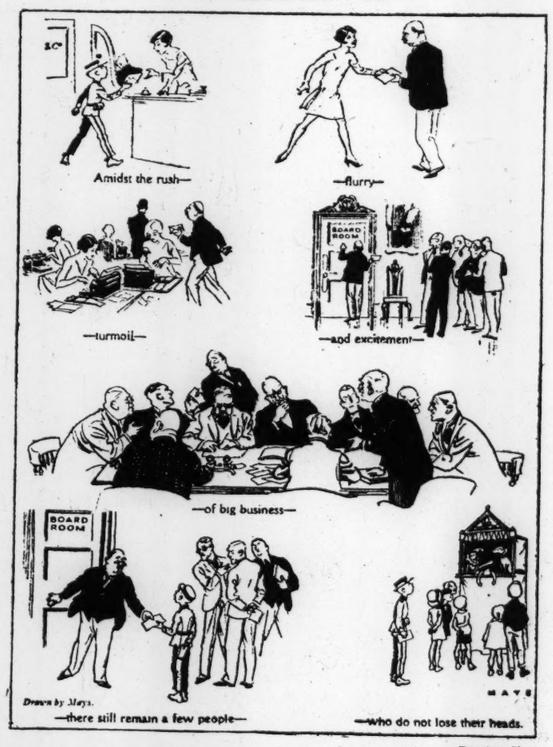
"Why do you think airplane travel has a great future?"

"Well, the roar of the motor drowns any comment from the back seat."

A Quotation for Today

HE HAS achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has looked for the best in others and given the best he had.—MRS. A. J. STANLEY

THE MESSENGER BOY



Passing Show

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Tramp's Mite

(From the Children's Newspaper)

London

A STORY from Manchester about the tramp who paid his mite is too good to be overlooked.

A kindly man who has devoted many years to a lowly mission has become poorer, and a Manchester paper has started a fund to help him.

A contribution of sixpence was sent in an explanatory letter. The sixpence had been found on a milestone not far from the mission, and on the side of the milestone was a chalk message asking whoever found the sixpence to give it to the fund.

The tramp, it seems, had picked up from the gutter the paper containing the appeal, read it, and had taken this strange way of adding his mite.

Evidently he was a genuine tramp, for the genuine tramp always carries chalk to mark for his fellow-tramps the houses of the benevolent. This time the chalk gave back a benevolence.

Odds and Ends

Suffrage in Ceylon

A measure which provides for universal suffrage at the age of 21 has been passed by the Legislative Council of Ceylon, this being one of the constitutional reforms proposed by the British Government.

U. S. Speed Limit

The average speed limit on United States highways outside of city limits is 38 miles per hour.

Annual Income

In 1919 the total realized annual income of the people in the United States was $65,949,000,000, while now it is estimated at $89,419,000,000.

Instead of Twice

Tests at the dairy experimental farm of the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md., show that milking a cow three times a day gives increased production. Through this method it was found that the extra milking gave 21.2 per cent more milk and 22.4 per cent more butterfat.

Europe Best Customer

Europe is America's best customer in foreign trade. Last year European countries purchased 46 per cent of the $5,128,000,000 worth of products exported from the United States.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

May I join the Mail Bagger's pets? I live with five other goldfish in a beautiful aquarium. The aquarium is on a window sill and we can look out on a busy street intersection and even see the electric trains go by. They are quite noiseless but the blowing of their horns startles us.

One of the fish is called the "mascot." He is white with great dark blue eyes and red gills. He was my mistress's favorite until she noticed my regal appearance and behavior, and then she named me the Kingfish. I am mostly gold in color, with a little black spot at one side of my mouth resembling a mustache, and on the same side of my body a large blotch of black, like a horse's saddle. When we play we bump our noses against one another and lead a merry chase. When the others join in the chase it looks like a huddle at a football game.

In the warm weather, when the water in the aquarium was changed, it felt good to get into cold water. But now the water is so icy we had to protest to our mistress about the sudden change. The first time it happened, the mascot stood on his nose, straight up and down, and perfectly still. When our mistress noticed it she was a bit frightened and put her hand in the water. Later, when she gave us another change of water, I thought, being the Kingfish, that I had better perform. I also stood on my nose, perfectly still. There were others in the room who saw me and when my mistress put her hand into the water to arouse me she discovered how cold the water was, and now she uses a thermometer to test the fresh water.

We have a coral reef, a row boat about three inches long and many small shells. There are a number of snails, too, and they make quite a picture climbing all over the fern. We have won the hearts of many people, both grown-ups and children, for they say that they never saw such happy and contented goldfish. And why shouldn't we be when our mistress loves us so dearly?

With love to all the Mail Baggers and their pets. The Kingfish.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

My sisters have written to you, and I too want to tell you how much I enjoy the Monitor. I find it very helpful in my school work. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was old enough.

I live in one of the loveliest big cities in the United States, and am finishing my senior year of high school in our Los Angeles high school, which has more than 3000 students in attendance.

I am very much interested in all kinds of music, dancing, and reading. One of my sisters plays the piano, another the clarinet, and I play the saxophone. We have many good times playing together.

I should be very glad to hear from girls in any part of the world, around my age (17), especially from France, as I am taking French in school.

Elizabeth K.

Utica, New York

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have been reading it for a long time. I wish to express my thanks for the Mail Bag which gives the young folks of all nations an opportunity to correspond with one another. I enjoy reading the Young Folks' Page and also the stories under "I Record Only the Sunny Hours" which are found every day in the Monitor.

I am 15 years old and attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Utica, New York. I am also interested in many things, some of which are: all types of sports which are played both in winter and summer, reading, Spanish, moving pictures.

I should like to receive letters from girls my age anywhere in the world especially in the countries where Spanish is spoken. I hope that I will some day soon come home and find a letter from another unknown friend awaiting me. Elizabeth W.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Of course the praises of California have been sung the world over, but there are many beautiful nooks and cranies that are practically unnoticed. Such places as these are inaccessible by automobile and so are free from careless, thoughtless picnickers and campers. Such a place is the valley a few miles from Pacoima Dam.

This dam is, I believe, the largest in the United States and is visited by many people, but very few, after hiking to the top of the dam, think of or even have any desire for hiking a few miles back to see as rare and lovely a sight as a city person can hope to see. After hiking about four miles, crossing and recrossing the stream and passing interesting looking ruins of former summer homes, one comes to a wooded, grassy stretch where everything is a delicate light green.

Close beside the stream is an old deserted two-story cabin which for years has evidently been open to birds, squirrels, wild burros, and so forth, but which, nevertheless, is most delightful to wander through. From upstairs one can go out upon the roof and look down at the stream where thousands of tiny stones twist and turn and roll beneath the surface of the water, and sparkle like tiny specks of gold in the sunshine. Everything is quiet except for the wind in the tops of the trees and the birds and squirrels.

This little spot is only one of hundreds in this great expanse of mountainous region which few find but the true lovers of the out-of-doors.

I would very much enjoy hearing about other such interesting places in the world, so I would be very glad to hear from anyone in any part of the universe. I am interested in all sports and am an ardent worker in the field of dramatics; in fact, I intend to make dramatics my life work. I am 17 and a freshman in college and would enjoy hearing from anyone who would care to write, especially those in the far corners of the world. Florence S.

[Thank you for your description of this beautiful valley, Florence.—Ed.]

Milton, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Monitor for a long time and enjoy it very much especially Snubs, Waddles, puzzles, and the story of "My Cousin Jessamine." I am 12 and in the seventh grade. I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 2 years old. I am a Girl Scout and I am very enthusiastic about it. I should like to correspond with any girl my age.

About a week ago I visited the school where "Mary who had a little lamb" went. It was very quaint, with rough desks. I sat down in one. It was quite thrilling to visit such an old school. I bought a book that told the story. I appreciate the Monitor very much and enjoy the Mail Bag.

Marion S.

Toronto, Canada

Dear Editor:

The Monitor has been a veritable fountain, raining wonderful useful and practical ideas into our home, and the articles on world affairs sometimes give information not to be found in other newspapers. Besides bringing me wonderful friends it has given me a wonderful education in home, school, and world affairs.

Perhaps I might contribute to the paper by telling you something of our wonderful "Queen City." It is the capital of Ontario and has a population of some 800,000. It is noted for its residential districts and for its great number of churches. It is nicknamed, "Toronto the Good."

Building is going on at a great rate, and the latest achievement is the Royal York Hotel. It is equipped with talkie movies, convention halls, seating 4000, a beautiful roof garden, and many more wonderful things.

Toronto is a great railway center and boats come into the big docks laden with sugar, silks and most of all, grain. And altogether we are very proud of its splendid growth from the "Muddy York" of '18 to the beautiful Toronto of today.

Perhaps some people would write me from foreign countries and in return for any information I might be able to give them, tell me of their country. It is my aim to have a chain of friends around the world. I have nine links in that chain and I would certainly love many more. I am 16 and in third year of high school, and my chief hobby is letter writing, while I am interested in oratorical and dramatic work.

Norah Louise H.

Redwood City, California

Dear Editor:

I want to thank you ever so much for publishing my letter in May, for it brought me a lovely friend from England. Will you please forward this letter to Peggy C. of Liverpool, England. I also want to thank you for all the lovely "pen pals" whom I have received through the Mail Bag.

On May fourth we took a trip up to British Columbia, Canada, and stayed for twelve days at Victoria, on Vancouver Island. We camped by a beautiful river there and learned how to row. It was great fun. Coming back, while camping in Oregon, we went clam digging and came back to camp quite successful. If anyone would like a faithful pen pal they might write to me. I am 14 years old. Peggy M.

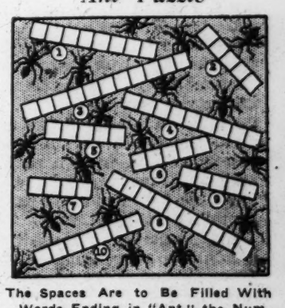
Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

'Ant' Puzzle



The Spaces Are to Be Filled With Words Ending in "Ant," the Number of Squares Indicating the Number of Letters in Each Word. Definitions are as follows: 1—Huge Animal, 2—To Set Out, 3—Wasteful, 4—Person Entering a Country, 5—To Slope, 6—To Sing, 7—To Breathe Quickly, 8—To Change Position, 9—To Give, 10—To Delight.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Denunciation Is Not Enough

DENUNCIATION—either wet or dry—is not going to work out the problem of prohibition enforcement in the United States. It is to be hoped that in the impending congressional struggle over the entire question a more constructive and judicious attitude can be attained than has characterized recent preliminary skirmishings. Certainly both Senator Borah and Senator Harris could have found a more helpful note than that struck in their latest prohibition pronouncements. By declaring that the law "will never be enforced with the present personnel from top to bottom," Mr. Borah comes perilously close to echoing the defeatist propaganda which insists that the law never has been and never can be enforced. Undeniably there is room for improvement, but it is better enforced than are some other laws. And what is to be gained by denouncing the entire category of officials, local and national, as incompetent or disloyal from "top to bottom"?

Mr. Borah's argument is that, "having the law clearly defined, the next thing, and the only thing, is to find the kind of officials who will enforce it." It is difficult to believe the answer is so simple. Obviously there must first be a sincere desire to enforce the law, but it is not enough to have officials actuated by that desire; they must be supported by an enlightened and positive popular demand for enforcement. And, as Attorney-General Mitchell and Prohibition Commissioner Doran point out in reply to the Senator from Idaho, better organization is necessary. Already this machinery has been designed, and one of the best things Congress can do is to put it promptly into operation. Again, facts are needed: more accurate information as to how and why prohibition falls short of complete success is a primary requisite of efforts to improve enforcement. And it is just here that the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement can help. Mr. Borah says he has no way of knowing that enforcement has improved—as Mr. Mitchell and Dr. Doran emphatically assert—and at the same time declares that the commission—which might help him to know—is useless.

It is hard to understand how attacks on the commission are going to advance the cause of enforcement. If the national fact-finding survey President Hoover has called for is to achieve its purpose, an open-minded attitude toward the commission which is conducting it is essential. To prejudge it is merely to hamper it. For this reason the attack of Senator Harris upon Judge Paul J. McCormick, one of its members, is to be regretted. Because Judge McCormick declared that "a man's home is his castle, and the practice of entering it in the cause of prohibition enforcement without recourse to legal procedure should be abolished," Mr. Harris has demanded his removal. By adopting such an attitude friends of prohibition can injure it as much as can its enemies. Surely they will not advocate an illegal searching of private dwellings without warrants, which is the practice Judge McCormick was decrying.

Even if Judge McCormick should prove to be one of those who think prohibition is unwise, that is no reason he should be removed from the commission. That body was not formed to find only dry facts. It was designed to make a searching and impartial investigation, not alone of prohibition, but of all law observance and enforcement. Judge McCormick may be most useful in that work. And certainly it is most necessary that the sincere wet viewpoint should be represented and the wet facts be made available. Would not a little more willingness, both among senators and citizens, to get the facts—whether wet or dry—and a little less readiness to denounce, contribute more to a lasting and satisfying solution of the prohibition problem?

Emigration and Enterprise

A CHANGE has been taking place in the type of the men and women who find their way across the oceans from Great Britain to make new homes in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and it is a change for the better. The unemployed British worker, when without resources of his own, is increasingly tending to remain at home, where the state provides for his support. The British Labor Government has even had to send out appeals this year in order to complete a group of 3000 workers for whom the Canadian authorities had undertaken to find work, although subsidized training and assisted passages were among the attractions offered. On the other hand, 41,000 people paid their own way to Canada between May and March, the busy time for emigration, being an increase of 47 per cent over the corresponding total for 1928.

The majority of these independent folk took advantage of a reduction to £10 in the rate of passage money introduced last January, applying to those who have work to go to or who can produce evidence that they are in a position to support themselves when they go. Failure to make good among them is said to be rare. On the other hand, out of 8500 assisted British emigrants who went to Canada in 1898 as harvesters, less than 3000 eventually settled in that country. This means that the British Commonwealth of Nations is drawing new citizens from the very best elements in the population in the old country and that British emigration is becoming not so much a remedy for unemployment as an outlet for enterprise.

Ambassador Schurman Retires

THE United States has had good fortune with its college presidents whom from time to time it has selected to fill diplomatic positions. Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, who has just resigned as Ambassador to Germany, was no exception to this rule. A man of learning and scholastic parts, he had been, like Andrew D. White, who preceded him in the German Embassy, president of Cornell University. His achievements as an educator were interrupted by his entrance upon diplomatic life. Yet his biographers will have difficulty in determining whether it is as an educator or as a diplomat in which his greatest service has been rendered. As educator, he was professor of philosophy at Dalhousie College and at Cornell, and lecturer at Princeton. As a diplomat, he was Minister to Greece and Montenegro, Minister to China and Ambassador to Germany. A descendant of an old Dutch family of New York, his name, and his thorough command of the German tongue, together with his standing as a former student of Heidelberg, Berlin, and Gottingen Universities served as an introduction to the German people, and his many services to them established his popularity. At a time when much stress is laid upon the development of a professional diplomatic staff for the United States, what Mr. Schurman was able to accomplish in maintaining good relations with Germany helps to demonstrate the fact that not all successful ambassadors need be the output of State Department training.

Last Washington's Birthday in Berlin, Ambassador Schurman came vigorously to the defense of American idealism, denouncing the theory which Europe likes to advance, that the United States is the home of gross materialism. Declaring that he did not "regard gain and the technical improvement of life as reprehensible, despicable or even undesirable objects," he went on to say:

> I must still consider the main point of criticism to the effect that we are exclusively occupied with gain. Could anyone reconcile with such a false and shallow conception, such a caricature of Americanism, the emergence in every generation of Americans of a considerable number of respectable poets, thinkers, scientists, scholars and writers? Our skyscrapers, in the language of Wordsworth, are 'immense, glorious works of fine intelligence,' a perpetual delight to the eye, beautiful dreams in public. Our rich men buy rare books and pictures, they build and endow museums, hospitals, colleges and universities; they establish and maintain institutions for productive scholarship and scientific research, they give freely for the relief of suffering and the prevention of disease as well as for religious and humanitarian charitable objects and, in the case of our greatest benefactors, their gifts flow in a large volume over all the continents of the globe, watering and nurturing the roots of culture and civilization among all peoples, races and tongues.
>
> I should like to ask if Europe, when it was richest and most prosperous, ever made a nobler use of money?

No German citizen, no American understanding Germany, could ever question the friendliness of Ambassador Schurman to that country. Yet when the occasion presented itself he was able to uphold American ideals with the convincing enthusiasm of a man who, whatever his foreign contacts might be, found in his own nation those political ideals and among his countrymen that individual devotion to human welfare which in the end make a nation great.

Turn on the Lights!

DEMAND for illumination of the auditorium, made by L. Camilieri, conductor of the People's Chorus of New York, when his organization held a song festival at Carnegie Hall, was plainly enough a protest against a common and not altogether warrantable practice. Furthermore, refusal on his part to permit the house to be put in a state of half darkness while his choir sang, was no doubt a gratification to many persons present. At any rate, setting aside the rule of "Lights off!" as the concert began, and ordering "Lights on!" was a more or less daring procedure.

The episode of the director's entrance upon the platform on that occasion is something, surely, to be remembered. His checking his step at sight of audience and singers separated not only by the space that borders a stage, but also by the penumbra that results from extinguished parquet and balcony lamps, bore the appearance of something else than hesitation. Why he turned back, everybody presently knew, when the semicircular series of bulbs around walls and under ceilings started gleaming again.

Obviously, Mr. Camilieri intended that the men and women of his classes marshaled around the piano, and the people occupying rows of numbered seats out beyond, should be an artistic unit, no division placed between them by either carpenter or electrician. In the end there were to be no listeners. All were to be performers.

When the morning stars sing together, they sing in the light. Anyone can observe them at dawn, the brightest on the eastern side of the sky. But whether the audience takes part in the program or not, it is a question whether a concert should be treated like a dramatic performance, where a contrast of lights and shadows is necessary that the actor's gesture and expression may be the better seen. Possibly Mr. Camilieri's action is a rebuke to a too handy and unmeaning use of the switchboard, at the forcing of a convenient device a little way beyond convenience.

The Uses of a Blizzard

A BLIZZARD is a beautiful thing, as it needed no Whittier to tell us. But it is also an expensive and disconcerting thing. It burdens cities with the cost of removing its obstructions to traffic. It makes a joke out of railroad schedules. It utterly disrupts the plans of countless business men. If an efficiency expert could take charge of the weather, one of his first reforms would probably be the elimination of all heavy snowfalls.

Yet a blizzard, for all its seeming interference with the orderly processes of life, may have its utilitarian values. A friend of ours woke up one day recently to find himself snowbound at home, and he assures us that he has not spent a more profitable day in a long time. At the first realization that he could not reach his office there were a few minutes of worry lest his failure to complete certain transactions and meet certain engagements might have a disastrous effect on his business. But a fruitless attempt to make use of a long-distance telephone service that had also gone down before the storm showed him that the dislocations would be general, at least for that day. Whereupon he settled back to enjoy himself.

There was a period spent pottering around the house, using hammer and chisel and saw to fashion certain minor contrivances that had been needed for some time. There was an hour and a half with a snow shovel, cutting various necessary paths through the drifts that piled about the house. For five uninterrupted hours the stormbound man was able to read Beveridge's "Lincoln," a book that had been waiting for attention for months. And, as the dusk fell, there was a relaxed hour or more of quiet, sitting before the crackling logs in the open fireplace, thinking the long, deep thoughts that are so seldom possible for the hurrying officers and soldiers of the business army.

From the standpoint of his ledgers, that blizzard-bound day was a total loss to our friend. He didn't make a dollar; in fact, he probably lost some. Nevertheless, he considers it one of the most rewarding days of recent months. For a man's life is more than things. How much more, he may seldom realize except in such periods of enforced quietude and stock-taking!

Moscow and Mukden Agree

THE value of the agreement signed by Russian and Chinese negotiators governing the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway will depend upon the good faith with which its provisions are observed. The same agreement, when adopted in 1924, did not prevent the outbreak of 1929. But that failure was not due to any fault inherent in the agreement. It was due, rather, to a failure to live up to the terms agreed upon. Now that the treaty of 1924 is restored to force, both sides must faithfully uphold its provisions if peace is to be stable in Manchuria.

For the present, the world is content to know that China and Russia have reached an agreement, that the danger of war is averted, and that the mobilization of troops on both sides of the Manchurian border will be countermanded. Peace has been restored by China's complete submission to the Russian terms. But the matter of specific terms, in the eyes of most men, was subordinate to the necessity for peace. The one thing that other nations did not dare to contemplate was the development into an open war of a dispute in Manchuria over administration of a railway, for there was no telling how many nations might become involved. The danger of any such international catastrophe is over and the whole world breathes more freely.

Any reflection upon the terms of the peace agreement will emphasize the folly of the whole conflict. The Chinese precipitated the trouble by raiding Soviet consulates and arresting and dismissing from employment on the railway hundreds of Soviet citizens. Now they agree to a settlement which restores the railway administration to the exact status which it had before the trouble started, leaves the technical direction in Russian hands, and reinstates in their positions the Russians who had been dismissed and arrested. Indeed, not only have the Chinese gained nothing from their attempt to seize the railway; they have actually weakened their own internal condition, for the pressure of events, leading to the separate negotiations undertaken by the Manchurian Provincial Government, has widened the breach between Mukden and Nanking.

On the other hand, Russia has thrown away some of the most valuable diplomatic assets which she had managed to accumulate during the years of Soviet rule. Under the Soviets, the first aim of Russian foreign policy has been the securing of leadership in Asia as the champion of the rights of exploited states, in contrast with the ruthless imperialism of its tsarist predecessor. But in this crisis Russia has shown herself to Asia as quick to revert to the sword and as savage in its use as any imperialistic empire. Thus, while the Soviets have gained their point in Manchuria, they have enormously lowered their prestige in India, Afghanistan, Persia, and elsewhere throughout the East.

The plan for control of the strategic Chinese Eastern Railway, contained in the Russo-Chinese treaty of 1924 and re-established by the agreement just signed, is a workable one. It can be made to give sufficient transportation while satisfying all the requirements, both of honor and income, of the nations involved. It can last indefinitely, and as long as it does last there should be peace in Manchuria.

Editorial Notes

The city of Chicago has just sold an incinerator, which was built in 1914 for $225,000 but never used, for $8000. Does that mean Chicago has money to burn for if not in an incinerator?

An English company is about to produce talkies in six languages. Added to his many other accomplishments, it looks as though the talkie-actor of the future must be a linguist as well.

Before President Coolidge left office he said that when he was out he expected to do a bit of whittling. Perhaps he knew how many pencils all those magazine articles would use up.

A book was once published showing that the name Shakespeare could be spelled in 4000 different ways. There are some who spell it B-A-C-O-N.

A French artist uses egg and melted cheese to paint her pictures. Here at last is the kind of art for which consumer demand should not be lacking.

Lisbon, confronted by an increase in electric light rates, turned to oil lamps and candles. One wonders where it found enough of them.

If you don't feel much like smiling, that's just the time to begin.

Hawaii Revisited

HONOLULU

TO VISIT Hawaii once is to experience a desire to return, a desire which clamors persistently for fulfillment. A second visit has precisely the same effect. And so it goes until one feels that he would fain come here to stay, finding a home in some one of these fair green-clad valleys which flank the flower-embroidered capital, or beside the blue subtropical sea beneath the palms of Waikiki Beach. For, after all, there are few places like Hawaii, and it seems to grow ever more beautiful and ever more entrancing upon each recurring return.

This is my fourth visit, the fourth in fifteen years, and as I come upon deck in the rose-tinted tropical dawn and regard Koko Head light yonder, a dot of pure white against a background of emerald green, it seems to me that I am almost coming home. For Hawaii is like that. In its very aspect, as it rises out of the tranquil Pacific before your approaching liner, there seems to be a suggestion of welcome, of friendliness, of the hospitality which, in the days gone by, the Hawaiians themselves extended so freely to all. A kindly "Aloha" is in the very breath of the perfumed air which presently is wafted to you from those richly clad hillsides, a mute greeting scarcely less definite than that same "Aloha" played by the Royal Hawaiian Band as the ship docks within the reef-inclosed harbor.

* * *

A torrential downpour, yielding to the brilliant sunshine almost ere one can say "it rains," has lent to the rich verdure a more vivid green this morning, and Honolulu is at its gorgeous best as we make a careful way through the break in the reef where the flashing surf dashes high on either side. Palm tree and ohia and poinciana and pepper and banyan and all the wondrous variety of Hawaiian flora, varied by more flowers than even California knows, deck the mid-Pacific capital in such a vesture as perhaps no other city in the world can boast. The air is clear and cool after the shower, the temperature is that of a New England June, the fleecy trade clouds fleck daintily a sky of alpine blue, welcome is in the very atmosphere. Thus we come again to Hawaii, happy in the return, be it our first or our tenth.

It is necessary to recognize that today's Hawaii is not the Hawaii of Kalakaua's day or even of Liliuokalani's. That Hawaii is gone, never to return, and few vestiges of it are left. It may be that with the simplicity, with the absence of sophistication of yesterday, there has vanished some part of yesterday's romance. It is inevitable that those of us who knew something of the earlier Hawaii sigh a little sometimes for the "good old days." And yet there is, I dare say, quite as much to be said for what we may call the "good new days." If the simplicity of the old Hawaii—of the Honolulu of Kalakaua—has gone, it has been replaced by a modern beauty which is rapidly making the fair capital the loveliest city in all the world.

Every year that passes seems to enhance that beauty. It is in large degree an architectural charm, for the vast amount of building which has been done in Honolulu in the last decade has never in the slightest degree sacrificed symmetry and suitability to environment and regard for the traditional atmosphere to utility. Four stories are the limit in height and thus a European uniformity has been maintained which in itself lends a charm to modern Honolulu.

But, after all, the most striking thing about Hawaii—every part of it—is the degree of amity which prevails among twoscore peoples and the measure of contentment that seems to sit smiling upon every heart. I have dwelt upon that before. But it seems to me that the point cannot be stressed too strongly. Here, where there are at least as many races as in any city in the world, if not more, nothing whatever of what we call "friction" appears, nothing of hostility, nothing of suspicion. On the other hand social tranquillity is not less marked than climatic. There is no indication of actual poverty. It is probably safe to say that none exists, especially as among the Asiatic peoples a very large sum is maintained as a sort of "community chest" against any need arising from unemployment. Economically, then, Hawaii has every reason to be happy. And that it is happy, one's first hour ashore makes very apparent.

* * *

Hawaii's school system, surely one of the finest in the world, is in large measure responsible for the racial amity which exists in the islands. Headed by the splendid University of Hawaii, it is binding these twoscore peoples together in the ties of true internationalism, and so making them not only worth-while citizens of Hawaii, whatever their racial and national extraction, but better citizens of the world. And what higher mission than that can education undertake?

Hawaii's educational system is teaching these mingled peoples that racial antipathy is folly, that perfervid nationalism is dangerous and that the brotherhood of men is not a chimera. The results of a generation of this sort of effort are already apparent, apparent in the fact that here in Hawaii there is no racial "superiority complex," and no racial antagonism, and that—perhaps most amazing and most significant of all—there is already considerable intermarriage between Chinese and Japanese. Such are the high possibilities of education, and to education the internationalist must pin his faith.

The situation in Hawaii—the great "melting pot"—might furnish the theme for many articles and endless discussion. It is one of my pet themes, for it suggests so much of hope and encouragement for the future. And I am apt, perhaps, to expatiate upon it at tiresome length. I had intended this time to touch upon the beauties of the islands, more striking just now, it seems to me, than ever before. There has been considerable rain, and even the usually brown sides of Punchbowl and Diamond Head are green. Flowers are everywhere, radiant and vivid as the rainbow in lovely Manoa Valley.

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Immediately upon coming ashore we engage a motor-car for the drive up "Tantalus," a high hill in the suburbs of Honolulu so called, as we feel confident, because it is so "tantalizing" to be vouchsafed but a fleeting glance at its charm and then be compelled to return. As we make each "hairpin" turn of the steep ascent, the verdure-embowered capital lies before us in ever more beautiful panoramas, finally embracing everything from Pearl Harbor to Diamond Head. Then we return—figuratively as well as literally—"to earth," and seek, at Waikiki Beach, one of the most delightful hotels in the world, where our luncheon is embellished by no fewer than fourteen different kinds of fruit. A feeling of expansiveness is induced until we decide that here is one of the most joyous places of earth—as indeed it is. Fruit and flowers and sunshine; warmth of climate and warmth of friendship. That is Hawaii.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

RUGBY football has had a short existence in Italy. Practically unknown in this country until about two years ago, the game was introduced here by Augusto Turati, the secretary of the Fascist Party and president of all the sports federations in Italy, and the first games caused a good deal of interest. Now Signor Turati himself has ordered the dissolution of the Italian Rugby Federation on the ground of "the lack of sportsmanship of some players and the small interest of sport-club directors." During the last two years four teams were formed in Italy—at Milan, Rome, Brescia and Genoa. Partly owing to the Latin temperament, Rugby football failed to excite general interest, although all games were witnessed by large crowds of spectators. Interest in Rugby, perhaps, would have been greater had it not been for the new national game introduced by the same Signor Turati called "La volata"—a kind of combination Rugby and association football, but much simpler than either of the two games.

* * *

The cultural relations between Italy and the United States will be greatly increased as a result of an agreement recently reached between the Italian Government and the Institute of International Education for the exchange of an equal number of scholarships between Italy and America. The number of scholarships hitherto offered by American institutions to Italy was very much lower than that offered to Great Britain and France; indeed, while the latter two countries had 300 and seventy American scholarships respectively, Italy had only ten. The Institute of International Education has now offered five new scholarships to Italian students for this year and ten more for next year, and it is hoped to increase the number from year to year. The Italian Government, on its part, will offer an equal number of scholarships to American students, to be chosen by the Institute of International Education to study in Italian universities. Some difficulties have still to be settled to make the agreement fully effective, but these are not very serious and can be easily overcome.

* * *

An archæological discovery of great interest has been made in the Ledro Valley, in the Province of Trent, on the shores of Lake Ledro, which is now being partially drained in connection with the hydroelectric plant of the Ponale. When the level of the water was lowered by a few meters a large number of remains of palisades emerged. The remains have been carefully examined by archæologists who declared that they belonged to an important prehistoric station which was established when the instruments and tools of the Stone Age were still in use in that region. The station was evidently not abandoned by its primitive inhabitants until a very late period, and there are hopes that the forthcoming excavations on the spot will bring to light bronze implements and weapons. On an area of about 2000 square meters more than 1000 poles have so far appeared; they are sunk in the ground to a depth of about two meters, and the wood is mainly larch and chestnut. In addition to these poles, much material, which will eventually help to determine exactly the epoch when the station was built and its importance, has been discovered. The potsherds and the stones found lying between the poles have been taken to the National Museum of Trent. The pots do not show a uniform workmanship or design; some of them are molded in rough clay without any ornamentation, others are of a less primitive character, and others again have a smooth surface and are cleverly worked. A few small bowls with handles and two vases were found in an excellent state of preservation.

* * *

The Italian Government is satisfied with the result of the first weeks' application of the decree abolishing the entrance fees to all state museums, galleries and archæological excavations. Statistics published by the Ministry of National Education show that during the month of September visitors to museums, etc., numbered 380,668 against 216,855 in September of last year. It is confidently expected that during the winter months the increase in the number of visitors will be more marked, and the Fascist newspapers are urging Italians to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded to them to visit without charge the art treasures of their country. In Rome, the number of visitors to museums, etc., almost doubled from August to September. Curiously enough, the Castel Sant'Angelo, once the principal fortress and prison of the popes, has attracted the largest number of visitors. In September the castle was visited by more than 30,000 persons, as against only 8000 in the preceding month.

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The traveling theater known as the "Car of Thespis," organized by the artistic and educational section of the National After-Work Organization (Dopolavoro), has finished its first season. The success of the enterprise has surpassed all expectations. The theater has played to about 300,000 persons of the working classes, and has given eighty-four performances during three months in forty-two different localities situated in eighteen provinces in central and southern Italy. In some of the remotest villages many of the spectators had never seen before a theatrical performance, and the representations had everywhere a tremendous success. The "Car of Thespis" will again make a tour next summer in southern Italy and Sicily.

* * *

By a curious coincidence, on the very day when the eastern hemicycle of the Forum of Trajan and the Markets of Trajan in Rome were thrown open to the public, a head of Ulpia Marciana, Trajan's sister, was unearthed at Ostia. The head of Marciana, sculptured in white marble, is of more than actual size and must have belonged to a monumental statue erected by the inhabitants of Ostia in honor of the Emperor's sister, who had bestowed great favors on the city. There are a few other statues of Marciana extant, but the head just discovered at Ostia bears a striking likeness to the Emperor Trajan. Marciana is seen wearing a triple diadem over her abundant hair. Marciana's head has been placed in the museum of Ostia.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Labor's Objection to Prison Labor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Isabel Campbell, in a letter to The Christian Science Monitor, comments on the "unreasonableness" of free labor's objection to prison labor; that if prison labor was as free as its objectors, the prisoners would create the same competition with free labor by making goods in accordance with the economic laws of supply and demand.

Suppose a man is working in a factory producing thirty pairs of shoes a day. Out of his wages he has to pay the living expenses of a family of six. His neighbor, also a shoemaker, is arrested for some trespass on law and is a prisoner. In jail he is put to work at his trade, producing thirty pairs of shoes as he did at free labor. The market for shoes soon is overflooded with prison-made products. The cost of the prison-made product, being lower, soon drives the free labor product off the market.

The man who is dependent upon his employment at free labor is forced out by unreasonable competition. If one is to consider just how cheaply a pair of shoes can be put on the market, and sacrifice all living standards, we could put all of our producers on a bread and water ration and probably be able to sell a pair of shoes for fifty cents. But even at this low figure, how many of the prisoner-producers could afford to buy them?

Chicago, Ill. WILLIAM ABSOLON.

Education on the Movie Screen

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of October 25 I noted wherein Professor Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology expressed opinion against the Robot school. I think there is a need of getting back to the three "R's" in education. I well remember when I walked some three and a half miles to a country school through all kinds of weather, and it did make a student appreciate what an education meant.

In other words, it was not made so easy as it would be if it were handed out on a movie screen. I may be old-fashioned in my ideas, but I would certainly welcome the return of the silent movie with the fifty-piece orchestra. It would appear that the mechanical movements have taken the romance out of our motion pictures. So let us be grateful to Professor Rogers for calling our attention to this move in the educational system.

JOHN R. AUSTIN.

New York, N. Y.